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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-128  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-128

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## ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting Opens

### Report on Cambodian Plan

BK0207051588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will next week consider a detailed plan, aimed at peacefully resolving the Kampuchean conflict, ASEAN sources said last night.

This plan proposed by senior ASEAN officials, suggests the pacification process take place over a seven-month period and include three phases of Vietnamese troop withdrawals and two phases of disarmament.

Once the plan is approved by the ASEAN ministers, it will be submitted to the four Khmer factions for discussion at the Jakarta peace talks later this month.

The plan should be endorsed at an international conference, the sources added.

According to the plan, the international conference would guarantee and endorse whatever agreement is reached and set up a monitoring body consisting of an International Control Commission (ICC) and an International Peacekeeping Force (IPF).

The plan proposes that the conference agree to the time and date of a ceasefire.

Before the ceasefire takes effect, the ICC and the IPF should be dispatched to Kampuchea, the sources said.

Apart from monitoring the ceasefire, both bodies should also ensure that all steps agreed upon at the international conference be carried out. The peacekeepers would remain in Kampuchea for five years.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk also believes an international peacekeeping force in Kampuchea should remain in the country for five years.

The plan proposes that once a nationwide ceasefire takes place, military support to all four factions must cease.

The Heng Samrin regime is being supported by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, while the three resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge, are backed militarily by China.

On the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the plan proposes that the pullout take place in three phases—a proposal similar to one by Sihanouk.

ASEAN proposes that the withdrawal take place on a territorial basis over a period of seven months, starting with western Kampuchea, which borders Thailand.

Vietnam has said it is prepared to pull back 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The ICC and IPF, the sources said, would be responsible for supervising the withdrawal.

The first phase of the pullout should be completed one month after the ceasefire is announced and endorsed, the sources said, adding that the ICC and IPF would declare it a "safe area" and monitor the area once it is vacated.

Refugees now living along the Thai-Kampuchean border would be repatriated under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the sources said.

Although Sihanouk said on June 25 that a provisional quadripartite government under his leadership should be formed after the second phase of the withdrawal, ASEAN is proposing that this take place after completion of the first phase.

ASEAN agrees with the prince that both the Heng Samrin regime and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) be dismantled before a provisional government consisting of the four factions be set up.

The sources said ASEAN believes this process should take place two months after the ceasefire, adding that the duties of the provisional government should be to set up some form of national assembly that would draft a constitution for an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

The provisional government should also prepare for an internationally-supervised general election, the sources said.

A Control Commission should also be set up to coordinate with the ICC and IPF on disarming all factions, they said.

The plan suggests that during this phase of national reconciliation, Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, currently held by the CDGK, be given to the provisional government.

Once this stage is completed, the plan proposes a second stage of troop withdrawal begin, to be completed by the third month after the ceasefire announcement.

As in the first phase, the ICC and IPF would administer the area and more refugees would be moved in once the area is declared safe.

ASEAN feels the first phase of disarming the warring factions should take place simultaneously with the second phase of troop withdrawal, in the fourth month after the ceasefire announcement.

The factions should first be regrouped at designated areas before disarmament takes, the sources said.

Both processes should take two months to complete, they said.

The sources said the third and last phase of withdrawal should take place simultaneously with the second and final stage of disarmament, both of which should occur within the fifth month after the ceasefire announcement.

The processes should take another two months to complete, the sources said.

After completion of the troop withdrawal, the provisional government should announce the date of general elections.

An international conference would then follow to guarantee Kampuchea as an independent and neutral country and to extend aid to reconstruct both that country and Vietnam, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said ASEAN senior officials concluded their preliminary meeting yesterday after completing drafts of three joint statements to be released in the next few days.

A joint statement on the July 25 Jakarta meeting will be released tomorrow evening after an informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers.

#### **Cambodian Plan Put on Hold**

BK0307043288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The Association of Southeast Asian nations is expected to declare its support today for an informal meeting of the four Khmer factions and Vietnam in Jakarta, as the ASEAN foreign ministers arrive here for their annual meeting starting tomorrow.

The foreign ministers will issue a statement in support of the talks in Jakarta after they meet to review proposals drawn up by senior ASEAN officials meeting here for the past two days, informed ASEAN sources said last night. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Kasemsamoson Kasemsi yesterday said that a new ASEAN plan to end the conflict, reported in yesterday's BANGKOK POST, would not be released at the foreign ministers' meeting or at the Jakarta talks.

"It is not the (appropriate) forum," he said.

He admitted, however, that "ongoing studies" are being carried out by academics.

He said ASEAN has not reached a consensus on the plan, and he does not know who is behind it.

It would be wrong to focus too much on the plan, he said, because it could raise hopes too high and cause confusion in Jakarta.

He said the Khmers must solve the problem themselves, and ASEAN's role is only to make its stand known on certain aspects.

If ASEAN makes proposals it would be overstepping its boundaries, M.R. Kasemsamoson said.

ASEAN could make proposals at an international conference on Kampuchea, he said, but now is not the right time to offer the plan. [passage omitted]

#### **Sitthi Accepts Committee Report**

BK0107094388 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
1 Jul 88 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning accepted a report from the ASEAN Standing Committee after two and half days of deliberation.

Sitthi, as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, will also lead the discussion on the political issues when ASEAN foreign ministers meet informally on Sunday [3 July] night.

Senior ASEAN officials will resume their discussions on the Kampuchean problem this afternoon including the Jakarta informal meeting to discuss it, propose new comprehensive measures on refugees, economic aid to the Philippines and the draft of a joint communique to be issued on Tuesday [5 July].

The ministers are expected to approve the recommendations of their senior officials according to a senior Foreign Ministry official.

The official said the report supports the on-going efforts of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to seek a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It also reaffirms the ASEAN position that Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn completely from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to determine their future.

The report expresses strong support to the government of President Corazon Aquino by agreeing to provide economic assistance, both in financial terms and in kind, to the Philippines.

The official said Manila will soon come up with a priority list which the Philippine government deems necessary to improve its economic performance.

Western countries have also expressed support for a massive economic aid plan for the Philippines. Japan has maintained a bilateral assistance programme to revitalize the Philippine economy.

The Philippines has officially identified the aid package as "Polysectoral Economic Assistance Programme," which will cover the improvement of all sectors, such as industry, infrastructure, land reform, agriculture and rescheduling of the foreign debt.

The report also urges Western countries to take a fresh look at Vietnamese boat people, who are reaching ASEAN countries in increasing numbers. ASEAN is expected to call for another international conference on refugees to ensure that a long-term solution to the problem can be found.

The official said ASEAN has drawn up comprehensive measures that include a multi-year resettlement programme and a systematic repatriation programme for non-refugees.

ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on Sunday. Most of the delegates will stay at the Oriental Hotel, the venue of the two-day ASEAN ministerial conference.

#### Ministers To Examine Refugee Issue

BK0407031888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] ASEAN foreign ministers will today urge Vietnam to take "effective measures" to discourage the outflow of its people, accept back those who are not true refugees and expand the Orderly Departure Programme [ODP], sources said last night.

The ministers, in a joint statement on Indochinese refugees to be released today, will also call for an international conference on refugees at the ministerial level under the auspices of the United Nations. [passage omitted]

Senior ASEAN officials have drafted a number of "specific measures" to end the outflow from Vietnam and resolve refugee problems in ASEAN members states, although these measures are unlikely to be mentioned in the ministers' joint statement today, the sources said.

Among measures that may be introduced are:

—Introduction of a multi-year international settlement programme for new arrivals based on long-term annual quotas for resettlement countries and an expanded pool of third countries of resettlement.

—Implementation of a special resettlement programme for long-staying refugee populations, with a special provision for accelerated resettlement to cope with unexpected increases in arrivals.

—Creation of new mechanisms to differentiate between refugees and non-refugees whereby the latter are repatriated in accordance with international laws and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) procedures.

—The urging of the UNHCR to conclude an agreement with Vietnam to take back non-refugees.

—Asking the UNHCR to "consider the feasibility" of setting up a central UNHCR refugee holding centre outside ASEAN where new Vietnamese arrivals could be sent for UN-controlled screening.

—Expanding the Orderly Departure Programme to include migrants, and not just families and cases of special humanitarian concern. The sources said there is a feeling that eventually the ODP should become the sole mode of departure from Vietnam and the sole avenue for resettlement.

—During the proposed international conference, Vietnam should be urged to make a commitment to stop the illegal departures and accept back its citizens.

The sources said ASEAN may raise these topics with its dialogue partners during talks from July 7-9.

The dialogue partners—the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the European Community and Canada—may also be urged to make a joint or individual demarches compelling Hanoi to cooperate in resolving the problem of increasing numbers of boat people, the sources added.

Apart from urging action on Vietnam, ASEAN is also likely to urge the dialogue countries to increase resettlement rates, with priority being given to long-staying refugee populations.

The sources said the UNHCR would also be asked to solve the "problem at source" and monitor Vietnam's actions and policies. "The onus of the refugee problem should not be wrongly placed on the ASEAN countries," one source said.

ASEAN itself may consider a number of "deterrent measures" such as the denial of access to resettlement for new arrivals, the sources added.

One suggestion is for ASEAN permanent representatives in New York to seek assistance on the matter from the UN secretary-general.

The sources said that if no substantive progress is made "within a reasonable timeframe", ASEAN should review the situation and consider "sterner measures", such as closing refugee camps and a cut-off date after which new arrivals would be prevented from landing.

#### Opening Statements Reported

BK0407101588 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Jul 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon opened the 21st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting this morning on a highly optimistic note, saying "an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem is in sight."



"A common ground now appears to exist among all concerned parties," he said. "Let all concerned parties waste no more time."

"The opportunity for real peace in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia is at hand."

"Let all nations in this region have the courage to grasp this opportunity to make our peoples' yearning for a better life come true," he urged.

Before the premier's opening address, ASEAN foreign ministers had a breakfast meeting at the Oriental Hotel with Rafeuddin Ahmed, the special representative of the UN secretary-general, to discuss future UN role in Kampuchea.

Prem said in his address, which was televised live on Channel 9, that the UN secretary-general is expected to have an "active participation" as momentum builds toward a political settlement in Kampuchea.

Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi said after the breakfast meeting that Ahmed have a broad outline of a possible UN role and reported Indochinese leaders' reactions to the outline. Ahmed met with those leaders last week.

The Indochinese leaders and ASEAN ministers basically agreed that the UN should play an active role, but there are still some differences that need to be ironed out M.R. Kasemsamson said.

Southeast Asia has already lost about a decade of precious time in regional cooperation as a result of the conflict in Kampuchea, Prem said.

A resolution of the Kampuchean problem will set the stage for a new pattern of relations among all Southeast Asian states and with the outside powers, he added.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said: "We must redouble our efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem, especially now that recent developments have given rise to some cautious optimism."

He called for an international conference on Indochinese refugees to end the flow of asylum-seekers in the region, and to help those still stranded in refugee camps in ASEAN countries and along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Atalas said ASEAN must not only seize the opportunity to resolve the Kampuchean conflict, but also move toward [creating] a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus agreed "that we have more reasons to be hopeful about the prospects of a settlement in Kampuchea than we have had in a long time."

He called attention to obstacles impeding ASEAN progress in international economic relations and urged that such obstacles as foreign debt and trade protectionism be removed.

Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah welcomed the optimism, saying that "this is a first step in the right direction."

In his opening speech, Malaysia Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said the Kampuchean situation "has never been more opportune than now."

"As of now, the prospects towards the search for a political solution for the Kampuchean problem appear promising," he said. "We must not miss out on this opportunity."

Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan said Vietnam should seriously consider how it intends to conduct itself at the upcoming informal Jakarta meeting on Kampuchea.

"There is no reason why Vietnam should not take its place as a welcome and responsible member of our region," he said.

"At the same time, he suggested that ASEAN "must face up to these developments. We must begin to move from the diplomacy of mobilization to the diplomacy of negotiation." [passage omitted]

#### **Prem Addresses Foreign Ministers**

*BK0507035988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
5 Jul 88 p 6*

["Full Text" of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's speech at the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] I am very pleased, on behalf of the Thai Government and people, to extend a warm welcome to Your Excellencies, the distinguished foreign ministers of ASEAN countries, and your delegations to our capital. This present meeting happily coincides with another great occasion for the Thai nation as we celebrate the event of His Majesty the King becoming the longest reigning monarch in Thai history. I am delighted that our ASEAN friends can be with us [during] this precious moment of our history.

ASEAN, turning 21 years old this year, could be regarded as having passed the threshold of adulthood. It must increasingly assume the responsibility that comes with growing maturity. The Third Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government held in Manila seven months ago made a collective commitment to a definitive course of ASEAN into an organisation of dynamism and strength. The concrete steps and measures adopted at the Third Summit should make ASEAN more efficient and competitive, more open to trade and interactions and better equipped to deal with the



outside world. I am certain that all of you at the operational level, be they ASEAN foreign or economic ministers, will do your utmost to implement the decisions of the Third ASEAN Summit so that the vision of a strong and dynamic ASEAN will become a reality.

In this era of increasing interdependence, the success of ASEAN's endeavour to generate more tangible benefits for our people, depends to a large extent on a peaceful environment both on the regional and international levels. Without peaceful environment the demands of national security will continue to drain away the substantial resources which could be better used to develop the economies of the Southeast Asian countries.

Fortunately, where efforts for peace in this region are concerned, there emerges an agreed assessment that now is a propitious time. For the major powers have in recent times turned to pursuing peaceful relations with one another. All of them are compelled by domestic necessity to mitigate their rivalries in order to have peace for the much needed economic expansion, the now highest national priority for the benefits of their nations. The confluence of these power's desires for a peaceful international environment thus augurs well for ASEAN's effort to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Certainly, such confluence of desires was so clearly an opportunity that we could not afford to let it go to waste. My recent trip to Moscow was motivated by my abiding innermost concern to help in bringing an early end to the conflict and the sufferings it entails. For me, it was gratifying to have been able to convey to the Soviet leadership my conviction that real peace in Kampuchea must be based on the balance of the security interests of all concerned nations.

It is a generally accepted dictum that given the realities of security interdependence, a nation cannot advance its security interests at the expense of others. Hence, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea must be linked with the emergence of a neutral, independent and non-aligned Kampuchea, posing no threat to any of her neighbours. In our earnest discussion with the Soviet leadership, these principles were not rejected. On the whole, both sides found that we had more in common than differences. The Soviet leaders also expressed willingness to guarantee a settlement of the Kampuchean problem which is agreed upon by all concerned parties and to help induce Vietnam to cooperate in the pursuit of reaching an early settlement.

The recent resumption of the dialogue between Thailand and Vietnam which turned out to be friendly and useful has prompted us to help that the pace towards reaching a settlement could be hastened. What is the rationale for having to wait until midnight December 31, 1990? I can

now see the real possibility of reaching a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem that would take care of the Kampuchean people themselves as well as the direct security interests of all concerned nations.

The balance of security interests could be further strengthened by incorporating into the final political settlement the fundamental norms governing interstate relations, namely non-aggression, non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs, pacific settlement of disputes, peaceful co-existence and cooperation. These norms are already enshrined in the 1976 treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. By incorporating them into the final political settlement, they would involve all nations which are parties to it as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council who will be asked to guarantee the Kampuchean settlement. Hence, the resolution of the Kampuchean problem will also have the side benefit of setting the stage for a new pattern of relations among all states in Southeast Asia as well as with the outside powers.

I am optimistic that an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem is in sight. A common ground now appears to exist among all concerned nations that include the following elements; a political solution to the Kampuchean problem; total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea; nation reconciliation among all Kampuchean parties; exercise of right to self-determination by the Kampuchean people leading to the emergence of a neutral, independent and non-aligned Kampuchea, posing no threats to any of her neighbours.

I take note of the call by Prince Sihanouk for the creation of an international peacekeeping force to prevent a conflict from erupting again in Kampuchea. The Prince's proposal deserves serious consideration since it will take care of all concerns about the future of Kampuchea that have been expressed by various quarters. As momentum gathers towards a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, there needs to be an active participation by the Secretary General of the United Nations who has always maintained deep and abiding interest in the solution of the problem in forging the final settlement and in maintaining the peace in Kampuchea.

Burdened with the Kampuchean question, Southeast Asia has already lost nearly a decade in furthering regional cooperation for the benefits of the people of this region. Let all concerned parties waste no more time. The opportunity for real peace in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia is at hand. I look forward to a new era of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia when all governments in this region can devote their resources to the urgent tasks of economic and social development of their respective countries and become partners to create prosperity for all the common people of this region. Let all nations in this region have the courage to grasp this opportunity to make our peoples' yearning for a better life come true.

On this note of hope, I now have the great pleasure in declaring the 21st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting open. And I wish all of you success in your deliberations.

**Sitthi Gives Opening Speech**

BK0507042488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
5 Jul 88 p 6

["Excerpts" of opening speech by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 4 July in Bangkok]

[Text] As my Prime Minister emphasised in his opening remarks, it is incumbent upon us and our economic colleagues to bring about the early realisation of the objectives and decisions set forth at the Third ASEAN Summit. Our tasks will have significant bearing on the future direction and course of ASEAN in this decade and beyond. For as we approach the 21st Century which has been heralded as the Century of the Pacific, there will be new opportunities as well as challenges for ASEAN. Even now we are witnessing perceptible changes taking place in the international political and economic environments. We must constantly be responsive to these new trends and developments in order that ASEAN remains a dynamic regional grouping capable of meeting the rising needs and aspirations of our peoples.

In our quest for regional peace and stability, we must redouble our efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem, especially now that recent developments have given rise to some cautious optimism concerning the future settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The apparent desire on the part of the key players in the Kampuchean question for a more peaceful international environment has produced a situation conducive to a final settlement of the problem. That the Vietnamese leaders are now talking more about common grounds reflects hopefully a more constructive attitude on their part, though we must recognise that fundamental differences remain to be ironed out. The upcoming Jakarta Informal Meeting would give us a clearer idea of the outlook for the settlement of the Kampuchean question. In this respect, we reiterate our full support for the holding of this meeting and wish to register our appreciation to Indonesia for initiating this block-building process which could lead to the holding of an international conference on the settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The fact that we have arrived at this stage is due in large part to the united stand of ASEAN and the staunch support of our friends and allies. Now that developments on the Kampuchean problem are reaching a crucial

stage, we must seek to maintain international support for the ASEAN constructive strategy in various dimensions including the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Another issue of concern to ASEAN is the continued outflow of refugees, displaced persons and illegal immigrants from Indochina, in particular the Vietnamese boat people. After 13 years, new approaches are necessary to deal with the problem. An International Conference on Indochinese Refugees is required. This Conference should be convened by the United Nations Secretary-General by early next year.

We are also mindful that regional peace and stability depends upon the political and economic resilience of the individual ASEAN member countries. We in ASEAN have always firmly believed in the spirit of mutual assistance. We therefore wholeheartedly support the initiative to organise a multilateral economic assistance to the Philippines. We have faith in the ingenuity of the Philippine people to utilise the abundant resources of their country to restore its economic progress. We are solidly behind the effort of the Philippine Government to overcome its present economic difficulties and to expand its economy for the benefits of her own peoples as well as the interest of growing ASEAN prosperity. A prosperous Philippines will help assure the stability and progress of ASEAN as well as regional peace.

The ongoing trends will require ASEAN to be more imaginative, flexible and more self-reliant in its economic cooperation. The success of ASEAN economic cooperation will facilitate our respective individual economic development.

It is in ASEAN's interest to expand the horizons of its economic interaction with the world at large.

As our economies expand we must have a global perspective and search for avenues to develop trading relations with all corners of the globe including those countries in the socialist bloc which have been able to restructure their economies and hence becoming more capable of interacting in international trade.

In the midst of changes in the international political and economic environment, there will be new opportunities, and challenges for ASEAN as we approach the emergence of the Century of the Pacific. We must capitalise on the opportunities while meeting the challenges. The objectives set forth at the Third ASEAN Summit have already embarked us on this course. Our task is to carry forward these objectives in order to strengthen and consolidate ASEAN as a dynamic regional organisation.

## Japan

### Reaction to U.S. Downing of Iranian Plane

#### Takeshita Offers Condolences

OW0407072888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said here Monday he offers condolences from the bottom of his heart to the people aboard an Iranian airliner shot down in the Strait of Hormuz.

Takeshita said he earnestly hoped there would not be a recurrence of such a tragedy.

He also said in a statement that Japan hoped the tragedy would not lead to an escalation of tensions in the Persian Gulf.

The Japanese prime minister, currently on a visit to Australia, said he was appealing for an early, peaceful settlement to the Iran-Iraq war.

#### Government 'Regrets' Loss

OW0407041788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—Japan deeply regrets that precious lives were lost in the shooting down of an Iranian passenger plane by the United States over the Persian Gulf, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Monday.

The chief government spokesman told a press conference the government hoped the incident would not lead to an increase in tension in the Persian Gulf, and called for an early and peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq war.

Obuchi said the government hoped very much that such a tragic incident would not take place again.

He said Japan will offer condolences to the victims and their families.

A Japanese diplomat in Dubai did not find any Japanese names in the passenger list of the air plane, Obuchi said.

#### JSP 'Denounces' U.S. Action

OW0407043488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) denounced the United States on Monday for shooting down an Iranian airliner with 290 people aboard, calling it "an unpardonable act."

Issei Inoue, head of the JSP International Bureau, said the largest opposition party deeply regrets the tragedy and urges Washington to cease immediately its military intervention in the Iran-Iraq war.

The JSP will ask the United States to offer an apology for the shooting down of the Iranian aircraft and to take compensatory action for the victims and their bereaved families, Inoue said in a statement.

Inoue also asked Iran and Iraq to do their best to reach a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict in the Gulf in line with a United Nations resolution last year which called for an immediate ceasefire.

#### Uno Accepts Yeutter Denial of Trade Remarks

OW0507080288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told the cabinet on Tuesday that U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter has denied saying that U.S. "pressure" on Japan brought about the recent bilateral trade accord on beef, oranges, and orange juice.

Uno's report followed a request by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato at a cabinet meeting last week to confirm through diplomatic channels whether Yeutter really made such a remark.

Uno subsequently directed the Japanese Embassy in Washington to look into it.

Yeutter told Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga that he had no recollection of using the word "pressure" in his remarks at a June 29 meeting sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in St. Louis, Missouri.

Foreign Ministry sources said the word was contained in reports of his remarks carried by U.S. newspapers the following day.

Yeutter told the ambassador that he views the accord as the fruition of cooperative efforts exerted by both countries, and he regrets that the reports have troubled the Japanese Government.

Sato, who had threatened to lodge an official protest with the U.S. Government if the reports had proved to be true, accepted Uno's explanation, government sources said.

He urged other cabinet members to turn their attention to planning measures to facilitate the domestic agricultural restructuring process.

Japan and the United States initialed a farm trade agreement in Tokyo on June 20, ending a decade-long dispute over U.S. requests for Japan to liberalize imports of beef and oranges.



Under the agreement, Japan will remove import quotas on beef and oranges in April 1991 and on orange juice in April 1992.

### Three Soviet Navy Ships Spotted in Soya Strait

OW0507101888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Three Soviet Navy Pacific Fleet vessels, including the nuclear-powered missile battle cruiser Frunze, passed through the Soya Strait into the Okhotsk Sea Tuesday, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said.

The MSDF said its destroyer confirmed the Kirov-class Frunze cruising east at a point some 45 kilometers northeast of Rebun Island, Hokkaido along with the missile destroyer Sovremenny and a missile cruiser around 4 a.m.

The Frunze group was spotted moving east-southeast at a point about 130 kilometers northwest of the Shiretoko peninsula after passing through the strait into the Okhotsk Sea at 12:30 p.m., it said.

The Frunze's appearance in the Okhotsk Sea was the first since late August last year when the Soviet Navy conducted a large-scale exercise involving 25 naval vessels off Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, the MSDF said.

The Frunze group may start a summer season drill in the Okhotsk Sea or northern Pacific with other naval units, the MSDF said.

### Cabinet Official Reaffirms Sanctions on DPRK

OW0107133088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1309 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The Japanese cabinet spokesman said Friday Japan will not lift sanctions against North Korea before the Seoul Olympic games in September and October.

Keizo Obuchi, chief cabinet secretary, was commenting on remarks made by a Japanese Socialist Party official, who said North Korea thought it was prerequisite that Japan lift sanctions imposed in connection with Pyongyang's alleged involvement in the destruction of a Korean Air passenger jet last year in order to ensure the early release of two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea on spying charges.

Hajime Fukada, Japan Socialist Party official in charge of national movements, returned home from a visit to North Korea Thursday and quoted North Korean officials to that effect.

Fukada also brought back letters and photographs of the two seamen, Yoshio Kuriura, 57, and Isamu Beniko, 58, chief engineer and captain, respectively, of the No 18 Fujisan Maru, who have been detained in North Korea since 1983.

Obuchi said the sanctions were imposed to protect the Olympics from terrorism and said Japan will not change its policy at the moment.

Obuchi joined a senior Foreign Ministry official in hailing North Korean approval for Fukada to bring back the letters and photos of the two seamen.

But the ministry official said it was too soon to draw the conclusion that North Korea has softened its attitude toward the release of the two men.

Japan has observed no change in Pyongyang's rigid attitude so far in unofficial contacts with that country on the seamen's case through third countries, the ministry official said. Japan has no diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Other ministry sources said the lifting of the sanctions will not necessarily lead directly to the early release of the two seamen.

The letters and photos were delivered to family members of the seamen in Kobe and Fukuoka Friday. The letters were the first since 1983 and photos the first since 1984.

Meanwhile, the Japan Bar Association decided to conduct an unusual second study of the arrest and detention of the two seamen by North Korea and to press the government for their early release.

### Cabinet Approves U.S., Australian Accords

OW0507080088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—The cabinet on Tuesday approved the recently concluded agreements with the United States and Australia on Japanese farm imports, a government official said.

Japan reached an agreement with the U.S. on phasing out Japanese import curbs on beef and citrus fruits just before the Toronto summit held mid-June.

A similar agreement was hammered out soon afterward with Australia on Japanese beef imports from that country.

The Japanese Government was scheduled to ink the accords with the two countries in Washington and in Canberra later in the day.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said during the cabinet meeting that it is now important to take necessary measures to help domestic producers survive in the new situation facing the farm market.

He called for coordinated actions by the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato said in a press conference following the cabinet meeting that the government will take every step necessary to carry out the liberalization smoothly.

#### **Prime Minister Returns From Australia**

OW0507003688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita returned home Tuesday morning from an official visit to Australia, his seventh overseas trip since assuming power last November.

The prime minister is scheduled to visit China in late August and then to attend the September 17 opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics.

Takeshita met Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and gave a speech at a luncheon given in his honor in Canberra Monday.

He first flew to Brisbane Friday and toured an international leisure fair the following day. On Sunday, he visited Sydney and attended a luncheon hosted by Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen.

#### **Takeshita Remarks on Investors**

OW0507041588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told the cabinet Tuesday that Japanese should be good citizens when they go to Australia for investment.

The prime minister, who returned Tuesday morning from a 4-day official visit to Australia, made the comment at a regular cabinet meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said.

Takeshita was quoted as saying that Japanese enterprises and individuals engaged in activities in Australia should bear in mind that they must be good citizens.

The prime minister said that although there had been a demonstration in Australia against Japanese investment, the Australian Government, ruling or opposition parties had not encouraged it.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told the same session of the cabinet that the prime minister had conveyed Japan's congratulations to Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke on the occasion of the bicentenary of Australia's founding.

Uno said that Takeshita and Hawke agreed in Canberra on Monday to jointly support island nations in the southern Pacific, as well as the Philippines.

The two prime ministers also reached accord on joint efforts toward a settlement of the armed conflict in Kampuchea, Uno said.

The leaders of the two countries, which are the two major advanced countries in the Asia-Pacific region, confirmed they would diversify bilateral relations and closely cooperate to help promote peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

#### **Mongolia**

#### **DPRK's Kim Il-song Continues Visit**

##### **Batmonh Hosts Banquet**

SK0307133888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, hosted a grand banquet at the Grand Banquet Hall on the evening of 29 June in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Hanging side by side in the banquet hall were the national flags of the DPRK and the MPR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also invited were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice chairman of the economic policy committee of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the external economic commission; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and other suite members. Also invited to the banquet were Kim Taek-yol, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, and staff of the embassy.



Present at the banquet were Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; Comrade Chynoryn Suren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of light industry; Comrade Myatbyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ts. Gotob, member of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; Comrade L. Renchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, head of the international department of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; Comrade (Choydoren Lumendelger), member and director of the propaganda department of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade (Lhamsuren Jindant), member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar municipal party; Comrade Ts. Gombosuren, alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Jamsrangiyin Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee, minister of defense, and a general in rank; Comrade Ag. Jamsranjab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of public security; Comrade Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of external economic relations and supply; Budyn Sumyaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of culture; (Sambogiyin Bohjargal), member of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the executive committee of the Ulaanbaatar municipal Great People's (?Hural); (Dawagyn Dashidobdon), member of the party Central Committee Inspection Committee, chairman of the physical education and sports committee, and chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Society; (?Baramen Yondon), member of the MPRP Central Committee and first vice minister of foreign affairs; and responsible functionaries of the party, organs of power, economic organs, public organizations, and the military, including (Labdangyn Batah), alternate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary; and Perenlein Urjinhundeb, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

When Comrade Jambyn Batmonh ushered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into the banquet hall amid the welcome music, all those in attendance warmly welcomed the latter with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of our country and the MPR were played at the banquet.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh made a speech at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also made a speech there.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

#### **Kim Visits Children's Palace**

SK0107113488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1101 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaan Baatar July 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, inspected the school children's palace in Ulaan Baatar this morning. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs; and other suite members also visited the palace.

They were accompanied by Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and Perenlein Urjinhundeb, Mongolian ambassador E.P. to Korea.

Lined up in the yard and hall of the palace were a large number of school children carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and bunches of flowers and balloons.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the palace, school children enthusiastically welcomed him with cheers "warm welcome to Marshal Kim Il-song" and "peace, friendship."

He was met there by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, T. S. Gombosuren, alternate member of the C.C., the MPRP and minister of foreign affairs, and leading officials of the palace.

Pioneers presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to him to show their boundless respect and wishes of longevity for him.

A ceremony was held at the palace to receive Comrade Kim Il-song as an honorary member of the Mongolian Pioneers.

The chairman of the palace subunit of the Pioneers informed respected Marshal Kim Il-song of the decision of the subunit to receive him as an honorary member of the Pioneers, saying this was the unanimous desire of the entire Pioneers.

Amid loud cheers and applause, a Pioneer tied a red neckerchief around the neck of Comrade Kim Il-song and pinned the Pioneers badge on his chest.

He expressed thanks for this and spoke words encouraging the Pioneers.

Then, amid warm welcome of school children, he saw their circle activities and appreciated at the palace theatre a colorful art performance prepared specially for the occasion by the palace art circle members.

The children presented Comrade Kim Il-song with a gift they had made with all sincerity.

Concluding his inspection of the palace, Comrade Kim Il-song wrote as follows:

"The registration of me as a honorary member of the Mongolian Pioneers is a manifestation of the desire to strengthen and develop the friendship between the peoples and children of Korea and Mongolia generation after generation.

"The school children are the honourable successors to the revolution equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and sturdy physique, who represent the future of socialist Mongolia.

"May you be firmly prepared as dependable reserves for socialist construction!

Kim Il-song

July 1, 1988."

Comrade Kim Il-song presented a gift to the palace and posed for a souvenir picture with the Pioneers of the palace.

He left the palace amid the enthusiastic farewell of the school children.

#### **Bajmonh Presents Gift to Kim**

SK0107162288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1518 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the

Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The gift to Comrade Kim Il-song was handed on July 1.

#### **North Korea**

**U.S. Shooting of Iranian Plane 'Intentional'**  
SK0507050588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0456 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism, Sunday issued a "statement" on the shooting down of an Iranian airliner, according to a report.

Claiming that the U.S. Navy had shot down the Iranian airliner "by mistake" while taking "defensive action," he strung out such disgusting words as "I am saddened" and "sympathy and condolence."

It is, to all intents and purposes, an absurd sophism to claim that those who reportedly identified the plane in a very short range with the use of electronic apparatuses "mistook" the large "airbus" for a warplane, for an "F 14" manufactured by themselves.

It is clear to everyone that the shooting by the U.S. imperialist brigands was an intentional act prompted by their piratic nature. The situation surrounding the shooting leaves no doubt as to the fact that this was a malicious act of retaliation for the downing of a U.S. helicopter in their encounter with Iranian naval boats.

Yet Reagan had the cheek to juggle with such words as "mistake" and so on. This is intended to lull, if only a little, the protest and denunciation worldwide against the terrible tragedy of murder.

What is astonishing in Reagan's "statement" is that, after committing in broad daylight the terrorism which can by no means be justified, he contended that the U.S. "Vincennes" fired at the airliner to "protect" itself against "possible attack".

It has been an old game of the U.S. imperialists down through history to shift the blame on the other side after causing an incident. A most striking proof of this is the KAL incident which they faked up by instigating South Korea and Japanese reactionaries. After causing the incident, they sought to prolong the military dictatorship in South Korea and activate the anti-DPRK campaign by laying the blame at the door of the DPRK.

The shameless mumblings of Reagan are an attempt to "justify" the incident and an open declaration that the United States would continue to commit such barbarity to which it is addicted and which is its regular business.

Facts prove that "peace" trumpeted about by Reagan is no more than a pronoun of aggression and terrorism, which means intensified military intervention and terrorism.

**KCNA Reports 'Military Provocation' at DMZ**

SK0207054288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0537 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets committed a military provocation by firing machine gun bullets toward our post in the Demilitarized Zone South of Kukhwa-ri, Changpung County, in the western sector of the front at around 19:00 [0900 GMT] hours on July 1.

This gravely threatened the safety of civil police of our side on their routine duty at the post.

Such military provocation of the South Korean puppets was a premeditated one intended to invent, under the cloak of "Olympic safety," a pretext to crack down upon the South Korean people and students who turned out in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

It is attributable entirely to our patience and self-restraint that their gunfiring has not expanded to an armed conflict between the two sides.

If the South Korean puppets continue playing with fire in spite of our warnings, they will have to bear whole responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

**CPRF Spokesman Decries South's Offer of Talks**

SK0207103888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1014 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement today said:

The utterances of the South Korean puppet clique that they will propose "talks between authorities" to discuss the question of the exchange of students' visits are motivated by a crafty ruse to render the August 15 student talks abortive, not recognizing it.

Declaring that the No Tae-u group has already lost the qualification to talk about dialogue and the exchange of students' visits, the statement says:

The No Tae-u group, a pro-U.S., flunkeyist traitor group without any sovereignty and a minor military fascist group forsaken by the South Korean people of broad strata, exposed themselves as the foe of dialogue, foe of exchange and foe of reunification by committing unprecedented fascist repression whereby it blocked the way of 13 student representatives wanting to come to the Panmunjom conference room for discussing the question of the exchange of visits of students on June 10 with the mobilisation of a police force of more than 60,000 men.

Such fellows are now saying that they will take charge of the question of the exchange of students' visits, poking their noses into the civilian-level student talks which has been promised between students of the North and the South and is being promoted. This is a too brazen act.

The attempt of the South Korean rulers to dissolve even the student talks into the talks between authorities under the pretext of "unified channel of dialogue" is contradictory to their own call for the "resumption of the suspended dialogues."

If the authorities should boss the show in all the problems arising in the North-South relations and play the solo in dealing with everything, as the South Korean rulers claim, there would be no need of talks between Red Cross men or talks between parliamentarians and all dialogues should be replaced by "talks between authorities."

This is, in essence, no more than negation of dialogue.

No one can understand the strange jargon of the South Korean rulers that they would not allow student talks while calling for the resumption of the suspended dialogues.

The obtrusive offer of the authorities to solve the problem which should be solved by students themselves is an utterly unjustifiable act to use the question of exchange of students' visits for their sinister political purpose and a crafty trickery to block the August 15 talks already promised between students in the North and the South.

If the South Korean authorities are interested in the least in the exchange of students' visits, they should help in the smooth realization of the August 15 student talks which are being promoted in full scale by the students of the North and the South and should provide satisfactory conditions required for them, no matter whether they stage a grand across-the-country march or a joint sports meet and no matter whether it involves 1,000 or 10,000 students.

The government of our Republic have already clarified its official stand for guaranteeing all conditions for North-South student talks and exchange of visits of students including personal safety.

What the South Korean authorities should do is to take corresponding necessary steps for the talks. But they are overreaching themselves to sit at the conference table to which they are not qualified. Who can allow this?

If they have the intention for dialogue with us they should either respond to a North-South joint conference or show an affirmative response to our proposal to hold talks between the authorities in the form of preliminary meeting to prepare the North-South joint conference.



If the South Korea rulers block the August 15 North-South student talks by persisting in "talks between authorities", they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

**Committee Vows Sustained Effort for Cohosting**  
*SK0307230688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2100 GMT 3 Jul 88*

[Statement by the senior secretary of the DPRK Olympic Committee—read by announcer]

[Text] With the approach of the 24th Olympiad, the South Korean youths, students, and people are raising their voices higher in support of our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. Stung by this, the persons in authority in South Korea and Olympic officials are engaged in such outrageous acts as preposterously distorting and slandering our proposal for cohosting the Olympics.

They said that by its proposal to cohost, the North means to keep its door closed and not even come to Seoul and to host the Olympics on its own, thereby perpetuating the two Koreas.

Those who are doggedly against our cohosting proposal, which corresponds to national reunification, instead provoked somebody else by accusing him of attempting to perpetuate division. This is brazen-faced logic and is the same as a thief calling someone else a thief.

It is none other than the persons in authority in South Korea who pursue North-South confrontation and the perpetuation of national division. In addition, it is well known to the whole world that we are making a sincere effort for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This notwithstanding, they accused our cohosting proposal as meaning to host the Olympics in the North alone, without allowing travel. This is a ridiculous fabrication, and there is no need to rebut it.

As for our call for cohosting, it is premised on the complete opening of the demarcation line and free travel of Olympic athletes' delegations and Olympic-related officials during the Olympic games. We have made clear our stand concerning this on several occasions. In particular, it has been discussed at the Lausanne talks and is an issue that our side has guaranteed.

The cohosting we have called for is such that the Olympics should be cohosted by the North and South by equally dividing the Olympics in a way that corresponds to the promotion of the cause of Korea's reunification, not division; that the North and South participate in the games as a unified team [yuilim]; and that a series of working-level issues such as the name, organizing committees, and opening and closing ceremonies that arise in organizing the sporting events should be discussed in a way that corresponds to the nature of the cohosting.

In a bid to realize our cohosting proposal, we have repeatedly discussed it on various occasions. It has, however, not yet come to fruition because of the South side's adamant opposition.

Presently, the persons in authority in South Korea are now heaping lies on our cohosting proposals, saying this and that. This is nothing but a trick designed to camouflage their filthy political plots in which they are attempting to use the Seoul Olympics for perpetuating the division of Korea.

It is because they were stung by the growing sentiment among the South Korean youths and students of actively supporting our cohosting proposal that the persons in authority in South Korea have taken a brazen-faced stand, while telling stark lies, in order to hold the youths' and students' courageous and righteous acts in check at any cost.

The DPRK Olympic Committee will, together with the South Korean people, carry on its struggle to the end for the realization of cohosting until the opening day of the Olympics.

[Dated] 3 July 1988, Pyongyang

**ROK, U.S., Japan Condemned on Olympic Security**  
*SK0307085288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0827 GMT 3 Jul 88*

["Bringing in Crisis Under Cloak of "Security"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces the U.S., Japan and South Korean puppets for clamouring about "Olympic security". The commentary says:

A criminal step was taken at the "military committee" and "security consultative" meetings by the U.S. military brasshats and South Korean puppets in June in Seoul for drastic reinforcement of the U.S. imperialist armed forces in South Korea under the pretext of "Olympic security".

The traitor No Tae-u and Japanese minister of justice recently discussed the problem of preventing someone's "Olympic terrorism" and the representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party" and former deputy prime minister of Japan the problem of "cooperation to prevent terrorism".

It is none other than the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets who are endangering the Olympics, while crying about "threat" and "terrorism". For the Olympics to contribute to peace, friendship and unity in its original idea, a peaceful atmosphere should

be created. But the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are reinforcing armed forces and accelerating war preparations, crying about the fictitious "threat", far from easing the tension.

The Olympic games are not hosted by the United States or Japan, nor will be held there. In vociferating about "security" as if the Olympic games would be held in their countries the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries seek a criminal purpose.

The U.S. imperialists try to block the reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and the road of reunification and further strengthen political and military domination over South Korea by drastically reinforcing armed forces under the pretext of "Olympic security" and heightening the tension with reckless war manoeuvres and the Japanese reactionaries try to fish in troubled waters by availing themselves of these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The traitor No Tae-u group is abusing the Olympics in whipping up the confrontation and division between North and South, suppressing the democratic forces and maintaining and prolonging the military fascist "regime".

No one will welcome the Olympics that will be held amid the tear gas in bloody fascist suppression and explosion of shells in military exercises.

#### **Projected Japan-U.S. Naval Drill Denounced**

SK0507053588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0520 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] *Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)*—The Japanese naval "Self-Defense Force" [SDF] will reportedly stage with the U.S. Navy an "unprecedented-in-scale" military exercise centering around the East Sea of Korea and, at the same time, a joint military exercise of the U.S. Navy and the South Korean puppet navy will be held during the "Seoul Olympics."

Their reckless military frenzy is an insult to peace and the idea of the Olympics, a heinous challenge, open threat and blackmail against us who are making consistent efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

As a matter of fact, the Japanese "SDF" and the U.S. forces, and the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army separately stage joint exercises seemingly, because they could not hold openly U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint military exercises. This is virtually a three-partite joint war manoeuvres for the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The afore-said exercises planned during the "Seoul Olympics" are dangerous war moves which put in motion the triangular military alliance.

Judging from the fact that they are resorting to shameful anti-DPRK racket, groundlessly charging our republic with "obstructing the Olympics" and "terrorist acts," it is obvious that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are trying to find some pretexts, while staging large-scale military exercises during the Olympics, to mount a surprise attack on us and thus light the train of a war against the North.

They must desist from the reckless military adventures of increasing the tension and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula under the pretext of "guaranteeing Olympic security."

#### **MAC Delegation Sends Message to UN Side**

SK0207045488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0330 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] At the request of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks, the secretary of the Korea-China side to the MAC sent the following telephone message to the secretary of the UN forces side to the MAC:

To Secretary of the UN forces side to the MAC:

At the request of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks, I send this telephone message to you. The head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks will deliver to the South side a letter addressed to the head of the South side's delegation at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] at Panmunjom at 1500 [0500 GMT] on Monday, 4 July 1988. In this connection, I ask your side to take appropriate steps so that the delegates of the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks can come to the NNSC conference room at Panmunjom at 1500 on 4 July 1988 and receive the letter from our student delegation.

[Signed] Secretary of the Korea-China side to the MAC

[Dated] 2 July 1988

#### **North Sends Message to South Students on Talks**

##### **Message Sent To South Red Cross**

SK0207043088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0330 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] At the request of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks, Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, today sent a telephone message to the president of the South Korean Red-Cross Society as follows:



To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korea Red Cross Society:

At the request of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks, I send the following telephone message to you and wish that you convey this message accurately to Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's student delegation.

[Signed] Song Son-pil, chairman of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society

[Dated] 2 July 1988

To Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks:

I will send a spokesman and delegates of our side to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 [0500 GMT] on Monday, 4 July 1988, to deliver our letter concerning the grand cross-country march to be held from 8 to 14 August and the 15 August student talks to Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation. I wish that the South side will also dispatch a delegation to Panmunjom to receive our letter.

[Signed] Ko Ung-sam, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks.

[Dated] 2 July 1988

#### **North Red Cross Passes Message**

SK0207060688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0601 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message on July 2 to President of the South Korean Red Cross Kim Sang-hyop at the request of the delegation of the North side to North-South student talks.

Chairman Son Song-pil asked his South Korean counterpart to correctly hand over a telephone message of Ko Ung-sam, head of the North side's delegation to North-South student talks, to Kim Chung-ki, head of the student delegation of the South side.

The telephone message sent by Ko Ung-sam says:

I am going to send a spokesman of our delegation and a delegate to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 15:00 July 4, 1988, (Monday) in order to hand over our letter relating to the across-the-country grand march scheduled from August 8 to 14 and the August 15 student talks to Kim Chung-ki, head of the delegation of the South side.

In this connection, I request the South side to dispatch a delegate to Panmunjom to receive the letter.

#### **South Blocks Letter**

SK0507154088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1517 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The head of the delegation of the North side to the North-South student talks sent a letter to the head of the delegation of the South side over radio.

As already reported, on July 2 head of the delegation of the North side to the student talks Ko Ung-sam sent a telephone message through the DPRK Red Cross society to the South Korean Red Cross, informing that a spokesman and a delegate of our side would be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom to hand over the letter to Kim Chung-ki, the head of the delegation of the South side to the North-South student talks, at 3 p.m. on July 4 and asking the South side to send to Panmunjom a delegate who would take over our letter.

But the South Korean ruling quarters, who blocked the June 10 North-South student talks at the point of the bayonet and dislike the August 15 North-South student talks, refused again to take over our letter.

Therefore, the letter of the head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks to his counterpart of the South side had to be sent over radio this time, too.

Noting that the North-South student talks and grand across-the-country march proposed again by the fellow students in the southern half and agreed by our colleagues in the northern half are 40-odd days off, the letter said:

We the preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South student talks held the third meeting on June 27 and discussed matters to successfully ensure the grand August 8 across-the-country march and the August 15 student talks and took necessary measures.

I was authorized to inform the delegation of the South side through the letter of what was discussed and decided upon at the meeting.

First, with regard to the grand across-the-country march our side is going to form a march squad with 10,000 students selected from different universities and colleges in the northern half of Korea and march up to Panmunjom from Mt. Paeku from August 8 to 14. And we intend to send to Panmunjom 1,000 student representatives, taking the narrow location conditions into consideration.

We are of the view that the death of dear fellow students who had departed from us, while fighting for North-South student talks and national reunification should be jointly mourned and a joint meeting of the members of the march squads from the North and the South be held at Panmunjom in order to make meeting of fellow students in the North and the South scheduled at 15:00 August 14 a meaningful one.

It will be good to discuss jointly the responsibility and role of students in the North and the South in promoting the reunification of the country, recite poems, make oratorical speeches and conduct a joint art performance at the joint meeting.

Second, we suggest that the problems already proposed by our fellow students in the South—the problems of exchange of visits between students in the North and the South and of holding a joint sports meet of North and South Korean students from September 15 to 17 either in Pyongyang or in Seoul, the problem of reunion between families and relatives separated in the North and the South, the tasks of North and South Korean students for the realization of the hosting of the 24th Olympic games jointly by the North and the South and their common tasks for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, our dream and desire—be discussed without formality at the August 15 North-South student talks.

Third, we hope that the August 15 North-South student talks will be held in an atmosphere of festival demonstrating our unity and will for reunification.

August 15 is the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Korea and, at the same time, the 43rd anniversary of the national division.

We should like to arrange a pleasant banquet upon the opening of North-South student talks at Panmunjom on August 15.

We hope to jointly invite about 25 personages of various circles and teachers respectively from the North and the South who have rendered unsparing support and encouragement for our talks, that day so they may be observers to our talks and attend the celebration banquet.

Upon informing the delegation of the South side to North-South student talks of such problems, I have no doubt as to the fact that this positive response of ours to the offer of the South Korean fellow students for August 15 talks will enjoy your approval.

Noting that words are now spread in South Korea that the forces opposing the meeting of students in the North and the South will solve the question of exchange of visits between students at "talks between authorities," the letter stresses:

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the realization of the exchange of visits between students in the North and the South, they should provide necessary conditions for a smooth holding of the August 15 student talks, and nothing else.

#### North Broadcasts Letter

SK0407082088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0300 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Letter from Ko Ung-sam, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks, issued on 4 July; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks decided to broadcast the letter to the head of the South side's delegation.

As was already reported, on 2 July, Ko Ung-sam, head of the North side's student delegation to the North-South student talks, sent a telephone message to the South Korean Red Cross Society through the DPRK Red Cross Society stating that our side's spokesman and delegation will be at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 on 4 July to deliver the North side's letter to Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks. Our telephone message also requested the South side to dispatch its delegation to Panmunjom to receive our letter.

However, the South Korean ruling bunch that blocked the 10 June North-South student talks with guns and bayonets and that does not favor the 15 August North-South student talks again refused to accept our letter.

Thus, the head of the North side's delegation to the North-South student talks is once again compelled to broadcast the letter to the head of the South side's delegation.

The letter is as follows:

To Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks:

Though we have not met each other nor previously held talks, I, as a fellow student who has the same intentions as you do, send you this letter.

First of all, I convey warm, friendly greetings from all the students and youths in the northern half of the republic to the comrades and all the fellow students in the South who, keenly aware of the grave missions which the youths of the new generation are assigned by the current times and the nation, are courageously fighting by dedicating their youth and lives even under the difficult situation in which guns and bayonets rampage.

The North-South student talks and the cross-country march, which were again proposed by you, the fellow students in the South, and which were agreed to by the students in the North, are only about 40 days away.

As the grand cross-country march and the Panmunjom talks which we agreed upon in open letters are drawing near, all the students and fellow countrymen in the North and South are watching us and paying great attention to the march and talks.

Although we were not able to realize our intentions on 10 June—the outcome ran counter to the expectations of all students and fellow countrymen in the North and South—we should unfold a grand garden of national harmony and unity by definitely realizing our meeting on 15 August.

The North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks held its third meeting on 27 June and discussed measures and issues to successfully ensure the 8 August grand cross-country march and the 15 August student talks. The committee thus worked out necessary steps.

Being authorized to do so, I would like through this letter to inform the delegation of the South side of the issues which were discussed and decided at the meeting.

First, our side is going to organize a march unit comprised of 10,000 college students to be selected from each university in the northern half for the grand cross-country march. These students will march from Mount Paektu to Panmunjom from 8 to 14 August. After taking into consideration the small and narrow conditions [not further specified] at Panmunjom, our side is going to send 1,000 student delegates to Panmunjom.

To make the meeting between the fellow students of the North and South slated for 1500 on 14 August significant, we would like to jointly mourn for the beloved fellow students who are no longer with us after having fought for North-South student talks and national reunification, and to hold a solidarity gathering between the members of the North and South march units at Panmunjom.

It would be good for us to jointly discuss the responsibilities and role of the students in the North and South in expediting national reunification at the solidarity gathering, and to hold a joint art performance in addition to composing poems and holding an oratorical contest.

Second, at the 15 August North-South student talks, we would like to frankly discuss such issues as a North-South student exchange, which my fellow students in the South have already proposed, holding a North-South joint student athletic meet from 15 through 17 September either in Pyongyang or in Seoul, a reunion of families and relatives separated in the North and South, the task facing youths and students in the North and South to

realize the cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South, and the common task of the youths and students in the North to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, our dream and hope.

Third, we would like to hold the 15 August North-South student talks amid a festive mood of demonstrating our unity and will for reunification.

The date of 15 August is not only the 43rd anniversary of national liberation, but also the 43rd anniversary of national division.

We would like to hold the North-South student talks on 15 August at Panmunjom and arrange a pleasant simultaneous celebration.

On this day, we would like to jointly invite figures from all walks of life and respected teachers from the North and South who have extended unsparing support for and encouragement to our talks, about 25 from each side, and have them participate in our talks as well as in the celebration.

After informing the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks of such issues, I certainly believe you will welcome such a positive response as ours to the proposal of the fellow students in the South for the 15 August talks.

Our undertaking has already been set in motion. However, the road to Panmunjom is not a broad and level highway. Even at this moment, the force immersed in its attempts to block our meeting is now propagandizing as if it were about to achieve the student exchange issue through talks between persons in authority.

At a time when the youths and students in the North and South, driven by a single-minded determination to open a new turning point for national reconciliation and unity, have already promised to realize a grand march that crosses the national territory from one end to another, a joint athletic meet, and a student exchange, and as they are now earnestly carrying out preparations for these, the authorities belatedly attempted to interfere in our affairs. This is utterly unreasonable.

We find it hard to understand why the persons in authority in South Korea insist on taking care of the student exchange issue, which must be solved by the students themselves, while never volunteering to take charge of such things as the Red Cross talks and the parliamentary talks.

No one will accept at face value the words of those who blocked 13 student delegates' northward march on 10 June, the day the student talks were scheduled to be held, with 60,000 policemen, for they are now preposterously attempting to discuss the student exchange in talks between the authorities.



If the persons in authority in South Korea are genuinely interested in realizing a North-South student exchange, they may as well guarantee necessary conditions to allow the 15 August student talks to progress without incident.

Recognizing that the sophism of the persons in authority in South Korea who claim to discuss the student exchange issue at talks between the authorities stems from a political ruse designed to rupture the 15 August North-South student talks, I believe that everyone must approach this situation with their eyes wide open.

I express my hope that the 15 August student talks which my fellow students in the South have advanced amid their struggle will without fail be realized through our joint struggle.

I sincerely hope that dear Kim Chung-ki, head of the delegation, and my fellow students in the South continue to enjoy good health.

[Signed] Ko Hung-sam, head of the delegation of the North side to the North-South student talks

[Dated] 4 July 1988

**South Decried for Refusing Letter**  
*SK0507053888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0525 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets refused again on July 4 to take over the letter of the head of the student delegation of the North side to North-South student talks to the head of the student delegation of the South side.

Denouncing the refusal as an intolerable treacherous act, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

The refusal reveals again that the No Tae-u group is a gang of traitors who dislike contacts and meetings between students in the North and the South and oppose reunification based on national reconciliation and unity.

When they refused the delivery of the letter, the South Korean puppets made it appear as if they would solve the problem of student exchange of visits through "talks between authorities." This is a thinly veiled political artifice employed by those who frustrated the June 10 Panmunjom student talks at the point of bayonet in order to foil the August 15 students talks again.

If the puppets are interested in the problem of student exchange of visits, they must provide conditions for student tales.

Although the No Tae-u group is talking about the "unified channel of "dialogue," it spoke nothing about the red cross talks or parliamentary talks, but contended that the authorities would resume the past dialogues and

undertake the exchange of student visits. This is because it is fearful that North-South student talks will make a breakthrough at the barrier of division and open a new chapter of national unity and reunification.

It is nothing but a cunning trick to legalise its criminal move to curb the August 15 student talks by force of arms.

If the No Tae-u group dare obstruct the August 15 student talks, it will meet the curses and denunciation of the entire nation and the world people.

### Measures for Student Talks Discussed

*SK0107232888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2200 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] On 27 June, the third meeting of the preparatory committee of the North side for North-South student talks was held in Pyongyang. Present at the meeting were members of the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks and the North side's student delegates to the North-South student talks. Chairmen of student committees and students in Pyongyang and local areas also attended the meeting as observers.

At the meeting, the undertakings for the 10 June North-South student talks were reviewed and measures for the realization of the 15 August student talks were discussed. A report was made and discussion was held at the meeting.

The meeting again extensively analyzed and summed up the 10 June North-South student talks. The meeting noted that although the 10 June North-South student talks were not realized, the will for national salvation and the courage of the students in the North and the South unfailingly to make a breakthrough for national harmony and unity were fully demonstrated in the entire course of the struggle to achieve the talks.

The meeting stressed: In late March the General Student Association of Seoul University proposed, through a wall poster, to the students of Kim Il-song University to hold student talks. Following this, on 14 May about 15,000 students from 70 universities and colleges throughout South Korea announced an open letter calling for realizing North-South student talks under the auspices of the Council of Student Representatives. The students of Kim Il-song University sent a letter supporting the proposal of the Seoul University students.

Then, on 17 May a joint student meeting was held in Pyongyang and adopted a letter fully supporting and welcoming the proposal for student talks by the South Korean students and youths. Thus, an agreement was reached on the 10 June talks between the students in the North and the South.

This was indeed a patriotic and courageous act by the students in our country unseen in the 40-odd-year history of national division and is a matter of national congratulations that should be deservedly welcomed by all the people.

The northern half of our Republic attached great significance to the North-South student talks and made every effort to realize them. To successfully ensure the North-South student talks, we organized a preparatory committee of the North side comprising student representatives from each university and accelerated the preparations for the talks. At the second meeting of the North side's preparatory committee, held on 7 June, the members of our side's delegation to the North-South student talks were elected. We decided to send the delegation to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on 10 June.

Our side's student delegation, which left Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to attend the North-South student talks, was given a warm welcome by hundreds of thousands of people and students in each city, farm, and village who aspired for the success of the talks. In particular, a number of people and students in Kaesong, a city on the demarcation line, lined up and presented bouquets and letters for the college students in the South, thus giving a hearty send-off to the student delegation heading for Panmunjom.

Although time was up at 1500 on 10 June for convening the North-South student talks, none of the South Korean student delegates appeared at the venue for the talks. Our delegates waited for 2 more hours, until 1700; but in the end they failed to come to the site of the talks. Thus, the 10 June North-South student talks were not realized. This was entirely because of disturbance maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group.

Cherishing the ardent aspirations to eradicate the status of hostility between the North and the South and open a new phase for national harmony and unity, the South Korean students carried out an unyielding struggle to realize the 10 June student talks.

Amid such atrocious and brutal maneuvers by the enemy, they held starting ceremonies for the North-South student talks at about 60 universities and colleges throughout South Korea and expressed a firm resolution to march to Panmunjom.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group perpetrated barbarous and atrocious acts by repressing with guns and bayonets the just proposals and patriotic acts of the youths and students, making absurd remarks on illegal gatherings, splitting national opinion, and so forth, instead of helping the students' just proposals and patriotic acts.

On 10 June the No Tae-u group threw up four- and five-fold police cordons by mobilizing more than 60,000 police and completely blocked the students' advance to Panmunjom by setting up checkpoints everywhere. The No Tae-u group arrested and imprisoned several hundred patriotic students. Such scenes were a striking contrast to the northern half of the Republic, where a number of people turned out and gave a hearty send-off to the student delegates going to Panmunjom with bouquets and cheers.

The third meeting of the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks highly appraised the unyielding struggle of the South Korean students and youths to realize the 10 June student talks as an expression of their patriotism and dedication to reunification.

The meeting said: The courageous struggle of the South Korean students and youths to realize the 10 June student talks was a grand demonstration of their heroic spirit and patriotic will to discontinue antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and to open a new chapter for national harmony and unity. Because the South Korean students and youths treasure the nation's reunification as more precious than their own lives, they shouted hurrah for reunification, even amid blasting tear gas canisters, and waged a struggle to march toward the North step by step on the road stained by the blood of their fellow students.

Through their struggle for the 10 June student talks, the South Korean students and youths vigorously demonstrated once again that they are still alive and that nothing can block their vigorous march toward reunification. The entire course of the struggle of the South Korean students and youths for the 10 June student talks not only revealed more clearly the South Korean puppets' filthy nature and attempt to monopolize dialogue and reunification issue and abuse them for their dirty political objectives, but also clearly demonstrated that the reunification issue should not be left in the hands of such vicious splittists as No Tae-u and that reunification should be achieved only by struggle through the united strength of all the people.

By blocking the 10 June Panmunjom student talks with guns and bayonets, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique again showed that the rascals are the atrocious enemy of reunification and vicious splittists who do not want dialogue but instead pursue confrontation and who oppose reunification and maneuver for permanent division.

The meeting pointed out that although the 10 June North-South student talks were not realized because of the repressive atrocity of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique, the struggle of the South Korean students and youths for successful talks continues.



On the night of the day when the North-South student talks were aborted, the South Korean students and youths gathered again at Yonsei University and summarized and evaluated the results of the struggle for the 10 June student talks. Based on this, they decided to conduct a grand across-the-country march from 8 to 14 August, to hold North-South student talks at Panmunjom on 15 August, and to wage the 10 million signature campaign for the cohosting of the Olympics.

Such proposals by the South Korean students and youths enjoyed ardent support and agreement of the students and youths in the northern half of our Republic. This was also conveyed to the South Korean students and youths through the letter adopted at the national meeting of college students held on 15 June.

The meeting sincerely discussed various measures and issues for realizing the 15 August North-South student talks by rejecting the disturbance maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group.

The meeting also pointed to the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group to frantically block the 15 August North-South student talks on the pretext of unifying dialogue into one channel.

The meeting stressed: Today the South Korean puppets freely babble that the students can be a subject of exchange but cannot play the leading role in dialogue. Such a claim is sophism to block the college students' participation in dialogue for reunification.

The main subject of reunification is all of our fellow countrymen who have interests in reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is a common duty of all Korean people to struggle for national reunification.

Just as politicians, economists, and Red Cross members have their own roles to play in resolving the reunification issue, college students also have a role to play. In particular, youths and students in South Korea have become the forerunners and banner-holders in the discussion of reunification and in the reunification movement.

The youths and students, who are important members of the nation and who are also suffering from the pains of division, should be allowed to eliminate the pains of division with their own strength. They should not be regarded merely as a subject of exchange, but should fulfill the responsibility and the main role in dialogue together with other classes.

When they are realized, the mutual contact and dialogue between the passionate youths and students in the North and the South, who have ardent patriotism and earnestly aspire for reunification, will be good for reunification, not bad for it.

However, the South Korean puppets threatened that the student talks and the students' discussion of reunification mean the attempt to overthrow the political system and thus they would sternly deal with them from the viewpoint of safeguarding the nation. This is an open declaration that they would again suppress the 15 August student talks by means of force just as they did the 10 June student talks.

That the South Korean students and youths demand democracy, rejecting outside forces, and call for dialogue and reunification is a natural phenomenon prompted by the lofty awareness of their duty and responsibility assigned by the nation and the people. This cannot be subject to suppression in any way.

The South Korean puppets are attempting to eradicate the youths' and students' just demand for dialogue and reunification by pompously labeling the demand as an attempt to overthrow the system and so forth. However, no one would yield to them, being afraid of their threat.

Ridiculously enough, the No Tae-u group loudly propagandized that it would resolve the issue of exchanging students first of all by recently putting forth talks by authorities. However, this is a cunning trick designed to block the student talks by misleading public opinion and deceiving the students.

It is indeed preposterous that those who are afraid of even a short meeting between the students of the North and the South at Panmunjom and who attempt to block the meeting with guns and bayonets would resolve the exchange of students. If the rascals are truly interested in the exchange of students, why did they so persistently repress the student talks that were agreed upon?

The South Korean puppets also criticized the students for discussing the issue of cohosting the Olympics, branding it an act not suitable for their social status. This is a ridiculous act designed to oppose the North-South student talks.

Today the Olympics issue is a grave question in the relations between the North and the South and is a common important nationwide issue in which all the people who desire relaxation of tension and reunification should be interested. That the South Korean students and youths called for the cohosting of the Olympics to make it contribute to reunification without being misused for division is extremely just and patriotic.

The No Tae-u group's opposition to discussion of the issue, while raving about the students' social status, shows that it is the enemy of reunification who blocks national harmony and unity.

The No Tae-u group's remarks about unifying dialogue into one channel, talks by authorities, and so forth are designed to pretend that it is interested in resolving the reunification issue but it wants to block the road to

dialogue for reunification by the people from all walks of life, including student talks, and to continuously pursue the division under the signboard of dialogue.

The participants in the meeting stressed that they should not overlook the trick that the No Tae-u group may practice in connection with the 15 August student talks. They expressed the firm belief that the South Korean students and youths will face vigilantly and cautiously the appeasement, flattery, and repressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, who are viciously blocking the North-South student talks, and that they will fight tenaciously to the end to successfully realize the 15 August student talks without yielding or without making even a small concession.

Expressing again the full support and welcome for the proposal of the South Korean students and youths for the 15 August North-South student talks, the meeting sincerely discussed the various issues and measures for realizing the proposal and adopted relevant decisions.

The meeting expressed full support for the 10 million signature campaign for cohosting of the Olympics, recognizing it as an important social movement that resolves the Olympics issue in the interest of all fellow countrymen and of the cause of national reunification and that evokes the interest and support at home and abroad for student talks.

The meeting decided to organize a struggle committee of the North side comprising student representatives in the northern half of the republic to realize the cohosting of the Olympics in response to the appeal of the South Korean students and youths. The meeting decided to organize a grand across-the-country march squad made up of representatives of students from different universities and colleges all over the country to successfully ensure the 8-14 August grand across-the-country march. It also decided to form a sports delegation of students of the North side to attend a sport meeting between the students in the North and the South.

Considering that it is necessary to notify the student delegation of the South side of matters in detail arising in the grand across-the-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks at the earliest possible date, the meeting authorized the student delegation of the North side to send a letter on this.

In conclusion, the meeting expressed the firm belief that a historic meeting of the North and South students at Panmunjom would be realized without fail on 15 August, the significant 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the country, through the vigorous struggle of the students and youths in the North and the South.

**Olympic Committee Spokesman on Cohosting**  
*SK0407045988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0454 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The general secretary of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a press statement July 3 refuted the allegation of the South Korean authorities and Olympic officials that the North is insisting on the co-hosting of the Olympic games with the intention to stage the games by itself, closing the door and refusing to come to Seoul, and that this is for "freezing two Koreas."

He says in the statement that the distortion and vilification of our co-hosting proposal by the South Korean authorities is no more than an artifice to conceal their despicable political intrigue to use the "Seoul Olympics" for the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

Declaring that our co-hosting proposal premises on the complete opening of the demarcation line and the free travel of the Olympic teams and officials during the Olympic games, he says:

In resorting to a dastardly act with naked lies, the South Korean authorities seek to hamstring the courageous and righteous action of the South Korean students at any cost, flurried by the growing trend among them of actively supporting our co-hosting proposal.

The DPRK Olympic Committee, jointly with the South Korean people, will fight to the end for the realization of the Olympic co-staging [as received] till the day of the opening of the games.

**U.S. Navy Moves in East Sea Condemned**  
*SK0507044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0430 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, together with a cruiser, frigate and three other warships, moved to the East Sea of Korea with the "Seoul Olympics" ahead, according to a report.

Foreign press reports said that the U.S. imperialists are planning to stage massive U.S.-Japan and U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises on the Korean East Sea during the "Seoul Olympics" and they will, in fact, be the U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint manoeuvres.

This indicates that the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to abuse the Olympics for the creation of "two Koreas" and provocation of a new war are being frantically stepped up on a full-fledged stage; this is an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

With outcries over fictitious "obstruction" and "possible provocation" by someone, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique had declared time and again that a carrier flotilla belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet and aggression forces based in Japan, the Philippines and other areas will be brought to the surroundings of the Korean peninsula and large-scale military manoeuvres will be staged around the Olympic games and had been making haste with preparations toward this end.

The U.S. imperialists are pursuing a sinister purpose of getting the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance on the move and strengthening the military tieups under the pretext of "Olympic safety" by inveigling the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets into these military manoeuvres.

**Austrian Paper Quoted on U.S. Fleet, Olympics**  
SK0207052188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0513 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] *Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)*—The Austrian paper *VOLKSSTIMME* June 26 carried an article headlined "Shall Olympics Need U.S. Fleet?"

The paper said:

The U.S. Defence Department recently announced that the U.S. Seventh Fleet would "watch" the Korean peninsula to "protect" it during the "Seoul Olympic games." Their intention is to wield their fists at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is clear that the U.S. sending of large armed forces including the Seventh Fleet to South Korea and its surroundings under the pretext of the Olympic games is aimed not only at suppressing students but also at opposing the northern half of Korea.

A large number of sportsmen as well as people of broad strata the world over are approaching the "Seoul Olympic games" with uneasiness and fear.

Yet President of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Samaranch says: "I am convinced that the forthcoming Olympic games will be peaceful and successful." Are his remarks a little helpful to the participants in the games and their suites?

Why do the IOC and its President Samaranch fail to oppose the unreasonable movement of U.S. Army units and keep mum about it before the world public?

Remaining indifferent to the repressive steps taken by the United States and South Korea for the "Seoul Olympic games" is by no means conducive to easing the tension prevailing in Seoul.

The responsibility of the IOC and Samaranch is growing heavier.

**Daily on Military Moves on Pretext of Olympics**  
SK0307252888 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0045 GMT 25 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June commentary: "Who Threatens Whom?"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring, who have frequently raved about the possibility of someone's provocation in taking advantage of the Olympics, are making fusses more spasmodically these days as if such a provocation were imminent.

The allegation that Olympic security can be destroyed by someone rang out in the same tune in the war conference between the chieftains of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the puppet Army, in the National Assembly, and in the puppet army unit visited by traitor No Tae-u in order to inspire war fever. This allegation is uttered with emphasis whenever the Korean question is discussed by the Japanese reactionaries across the sea and the U.S. masters across the ocean.

However, no matter how hard the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets claim in unison, they cannot frighten or deceive anyone with such an old signboard of the threat of southward invasion.

To solve the Korean question peacefully is our invariable and consistent policy. Prompted by this fundamental position, we put forward a proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South in the interest of the nation and are still making serious efforts to realize it.

What bearing do our efforts for cohosting have on armed provocation? A threat of southward invasion has never existed, nor can it exist in the future on the Korean peninsula. The threat of aggression comes from imperialism, not from socialism. The danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, which is occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces.

In addition to some 40,000 U.S. troops occupying South Korea and nearly 1 million puppet Army troops there, most of the great number of troops that were put into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have stayed in South Korea after the fire game to conduct military rackets. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to bring additional armed forces of each branch the the Armed Forces—their Army, Navy, and Air Force—into South Korea and the surrounding areas and to conduct military exercises mobilizing even the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

The puppets, keeping in step with their masters' maneuvers for arms buildup, are accelerating war preparations. Even now, with the dense deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, South Korea is publicly acknowledged as the most dangerous hotbed of a nuclear war in the world. It is very clear that the



demonstration of military strength, which the U.S. imperialists are planning to conduct, concentrating more armed forces than this and taking advantage of the Olympics, will be readily converted into a war.

Therefore, the people of the world have long commented that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are scheming to wage a war rather than the Olympics.

The danger of war is coming from the South to the North. As for the threat to the Olympics raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, it is the problem in South Korea and has nothing to do with us.

The South Korean people are now waging more vigorously than ever before the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for the reunification of the country and are demanding that the Olympics be cohosted by the North and the South in conformity with their ideals and in the interest of the nation. The people's mass advance is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring who are abusing the Olympics for impure purposes, such as the two Koreas plot and the acceleration of war preparations, thereby making the prospect of the Olympics itself gloomy.

This is why the No Tae-u ring made a fuss some time ago, instructing the puppet government organizations and all suppressive institutions to enter an emergency posture for Olympic security. The Olympic security raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is the security of the colonial military fascist regime.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are attempting to frighten the South Korean people, who have launched a just struggle to oppose the United States for independence, to oppose fascism for democratization, and to realize the reunification of the country, with the commotions of the nonexistent threat and provide an excuse for suppressing them, and to shift the blame onto us and provoke a war of northward invasion if the Olympic games should not be held smoothly as they desire. This is far from a random guess.

We are heightening alertness against the extraordinary military rackets that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring are waging behind the scenes of the counter-propaganda trumpet. Those who are using the Olympics for their impure purposes will not escape denunciation and rejection at home and abroad.

**No's Remarks on 'Political Miracles' Questioned**  
*SK0207054188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0531 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Saturday ridicules the claim of the traitor No Tae-u the "June 29 Declaration" made by him one year ago has brought "political miracles."

He called a "party-government joint meeting" at "Chongwadae" on June 29 and blared that something like "a framework of democracy" had been built by him over the last one year.

On the previous day he stated boastfully that "political miracles" had been wrought by the "June 29 Declaration."

Dismissing this as an idle chatter of a shameless wretch and a criminal act making a mockery of and insulting the people, the author of the commentary says:

The "direct election," the keynote of the "declaration" proved to be of no consequence, ending with the rigging of the "election" of No Tae-u the military gangster in the pandemonium of violence and swindles and the subsequent prolongation of the military dictatorial "regime."

The No Tae-u "regime" preserves intact the fascist dictatorial system of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in its political institution.

The traitor had "promised" an "amnesty and reinstatement." But only a tiny few "political prisoners" have been released.

Nothing has changed in South Korea over the last one year following the "June 29 Declaration." The "political miracles" and "framework of democracy" advertised by the traitor No Tae-u are, immediately, the extension of the military dictatorial "regime" and redoubled and accelerated process of bayonet repression.

With none of his "commitments" honored, he made new "commitments" and is stringing out a high-flown jargon that some big "miracles" will come in the wake of the Olympic games. But this is a crafty lie. As he did in the "June 29 Declaration" he is attempting with the new "commitments" to pull the wool over the eyes of the people who rose up in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for national reunification and shore up and extend his dictatorial "regime."

The South Korean realities make it incumbent upon the students and people to topple the No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" and end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists patronising his group by a united struggle, seeing through its criminal intention in advertising "commitments" and the like.

**SKNDF Assesses No Tae-u's 'Hypocritical Color'**  
*SK0407054388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0528 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) published an article exposing the hypocritical color of the traitor No Tae-u upon the lapse of one year since he

published the "June 29 Declaration" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Noting that the traitor No Tae-u made a thousand and one "commitments" fascinating the people over the last one year, but none of them have been honored, it brings his crimes to the light of day.

It says:

The "peaceful change of power" was the first and foremost advertisement among the No Tae-u's "commitments to democratization."

The December 16 "presidential election" last year was a drama of "power" robbery whereby No Tae-u grabbed the "presidential" seat under the legal cloak of "direct election" in accordance with a scenario put in his hand by the United States.

The creation of a "political climate for dialogue" and compromise was a "commitment" underlined by No Tae-u in his "June 29 Declaration". But the reality shows that No Tae-u's motto of "national harmony" is a shameless slogan for lulling the antipathy of the democratic patriotic forces against the military dictatorship and maintaining this fascist dictatorship and putting fresh muscles into it.

The "commitment to extend human rights" is one of the most important claptrap tactics used by No Tae-u.

The No Tae-u group has not only taken over lock, stock, and barrel such notorious fascist laws as the "national security law" and "public security law" and the "security planning board" and other murderous repressive tools and forces from the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" but also largely added repressive forces and equipment to these legacies.

The one year following No Tae-u's "June 29 commitments" has been a year of brutal violation of human rights in which the patriotic people fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and for the right to existence have been subjected to atrocious repression and has been a continuation of the policy of irregularities.

No Tae-u who had become a millionaire by taking a hand in countless irregularities including the "scandal of the new village movement headquarters" has plunged himself into more full-scale swindles and corruption after clawing his way to the top of power.

This one year has been a process of the evolution of the nation-splitting policy keynoted by anti-communism as was pursued by the preceding dictators.

Opposing or evading the reasonable proposition for reunification and proposal of dialogue from the North each time, the No Tae-u group answered them with a proposal for permanent division and a war racket for invading the North.

It has become more hysteric in its base slanders against the North and buildup of combat power under the pretext of "safe staging of the Olympic games."

Turning his back on the proposal for the co-hosting of the Olympic games, No Tae-u is displaying feverish activities to stage division-oriented and war-oriented Olympic games at any cost.

The one year since his "June 29 commitments" has been, so to speak, shameful days of an unending string of flunkeyist and treacherous crimes.

His pro-U.S., flunkeyist treachery found manifestation in his entreaty for the permanent presence of the U.S. forces and for their continued exercise of the operational command over the "ROK Army" and in his humiliating stand toward the U.S. demand for market opening.

The records of No Tae-u over the last one year following the hypocritical "June 29 declaration" indict him as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor and rare fascist dictator.

**SKNDF Urges Grand 4 July March in South**  
*SK0307091488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0833 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hamnion) on June 30 issued a manifesto appealing to the South Korean people to participate in a grand all-people peace march on the occasion of the anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The dawn of reunification which was being broken by the July 4 North-South joint statement was beclouded by the long screen of the "yusin" dictatorship and disappeared altogether by the June 23 declaration of division, and the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification was dampened with a bloodshed by the May 17 violence and this country is now exposed to the crisis of permanent division because of the plot for single-handed hosting of the Olympics, the manifesto said, and went on:

The grand July 4 march toward reunification is a patriotic one for smashing the plot of the anti-reunification forces to perpetuate division and for paving a broad avenue to reunification by an all-people action of the forces aspiring after reunification.

It is a righteous reunification march to carry into practice the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, make the upcoming 24th Olympic sports festival a joint festival for the reunification of the nation and extend the movement for reunification into a nationwide movement for national salvation.

The manifesto appealed to the patriotic religionists, opposition figures, students, workers, peasants and intellectuals of South Korea as follows:

Let all the religious organizations and believers become conscious of their responsibility and duty for the times and nation and rouse the people of broad strata in the grand July 4 march toward reunification with the loud peals of the bell announcing reunification for national salvation!

Let all the patriotic religionists be ardent followers of the July 4 North-South joint statement, true advocates of Olympics for reunification and active missionaries of the grand July 4 reunification march!

Let all the opposition organizations and personages be an integral whole closed as one behind the banner of the July 4 North-South joint statement and a positive factor in rallying people of broad strata in the movement for save-the-nation reunification and a mighty driving force of the grand July 4 reunification march!

Let all the youth and students turn out in concert in the struggle to realize the August 15 North-South student talks by a powerful anti-U.S., anti-military rule march toward reunification, not deceived by the hypocrisy of the White House and "Chongwadae" and in the teeth of suppression by them!

Let all the working masses rise in the struggle for the right to existence and reunification, with their iron fists raised high, and thus take down the barrier of division and smash the plot for single-handed holding of the Olympic games!

Let the peasants who fight against U.S. agricultural and livestock products join in the grand July 4 reunification march against the United States' policy of "two Koreas"!

Let the conscientious professors and men of the press be accusers who anatomize the argument of the military government authorities against reunification, be advocates of the idea of the July 4 North-South joint statement and agitators inspiring and propelling the people's movement for reunification!

The manifesto called for opening a road to reunification for national salvation through the grand all-people July 4 reunification march and bringing a new morning of national rebirth through a nationwide movement for reunification.

**CPRF Denounces 'New Evil Law' in South**  
*SK0207234088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2157 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 486 July 1 denounced the scheme of the No Tae-u fascist clique to rig up a so-called "petrol bomb control law," a new evil law.

The South Korean military fascist clique are working hard to trump up the "law" stipulating a ban on the manufacture and possession of Molotov cocktails and their carriage and prison terms up to five years on those who violate it, and to make it "effective" before the opening of the Olympic games, the information notes, and goes on:

By origin, the fire bottle is a product of the frantic fascist suppression by the puppet clique. They themselves are wholly to blame for it.

Before crying for the "petrol bomb control law" the fascist clique should first of all institute a "law on banning the use of tear gas" in compliance with the unanimous demand and will of the South Korean people.

If they had done so, the word of petrol bomb itself would have disappeared long ago in South Korea.

While arming police with modern repressive equipment and driving them out in fascist repression, the No Tae-u group is going to prohibit the action of the students and workers by evil laws and impose harsh penalties on them. This is a brigandish act which cannot win sympathy anywhere.

**Kim Il-song's Reunification Plan Praised**  
*SK0407103288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1007 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The reunification of the country should be realised on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity made public at home and abroad by the July 4 North-South joint statement as a common program of the nation for its reunification however the situation may change.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in an editorial dedicated to the 16th anniversary of the publication of the historical July 4 North-South joint statement.

The three principles of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the common program of the nation for reunification which was confirmed and announced internally and externally by the North and the South together, the editorial says, and goes on:



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the fundamental principles of national reunification which our government has consistently maintained; they are the nation's common principles of reunification which represent the will of all Koreans. These three principles alone can ensure that the country is reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, free from any foreign interference."

The three principles of national reunification are a historical milestone for our people which indicated the only right road to the settlement of the reunification question.

These three principles are warmly welcomed and supported by the peace-loving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and its reunification.

Our party and the government of the DPRK advanced the five-point policy of national reunification, the proposal to found the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, the proposals to hold North-South high-level political and military talks and convene a North-South joint conference and other fair and aboveboard reasonable proposals for reunification to materialize the three principles of national reunification and have made sincere efforts for the past 16 years. But the South Korean ruling quarters, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, have taken the road of further dependence on the United States, aggravation of the tension and anti-communist confrontation, openly trampling down the agreed points of the North-South joint statement.

Noting that treacheries committed in violation of the three principles of national reconciliation have become more undisguised by the No Tae-u "regime", the editorial says: It is the U.S. imperialists who egg the South Korean puppets on to the road of fascism, division and military adventure.

For national reunification the U.S. imperialist aggressors blocking reunification should be forced out of South Korea, an end put to their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the splitist machinations of the South Korean puppet clique who plays a guide of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression checked and frustrated.

To achieve the reunification of the country surely and most quickly on the three principles of national reunification it is imperative to realise the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

All the patriotic forces in the North and the South who oppose division and desire to achieve national progress and prosperity in a reunified land should rise as one in realizing the cause of national reunification, rallied close

under the banner of the anti-U.S. national salvation united front irrespective of difference in thought, political view and religious belief.

Unshakable is the will of our people to achieve the reunification of the country on the three principles.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their anachronistic "two Koreas" plot and get out of South Korea without delay. The No Tae-u clique must stop a flunkeyist and treacherous act in selling off the country and the nation to foreign forces to remain in power, and step down from "power".

**Kim Il-song's Anti-U.S. Speech Examined**  
*SK0307092488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0844 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song made a historical speech "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence" at a banquet given in honour of the delegates to the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace on July 3, 1983.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article entitled "Let Us Uplift the Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" to this anniversary.

This work serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in illuminating the road ahead of the people in the struggle to smash the imperialist policies of aggression and war, the policy of nuclear war in particular, defend world peace and security and realize the cause of chajusong for the countries and nations, the article says, and goes on:

Expounded in the work is an outstanding idea of the principled stand to be maintained in checking and frustrating the imperialist moves toward war and safeguarding peace and of the ways to this end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"World peace can be ensured and safeguarded only through the struggle against imperialism."

In the work Comrade Kim Il-song said what is important in the struggle against imperialism is to concentrate the arrows of attack on U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war and the heinous strangler of peace and independence.

The idea that peace must be won through the struggle is a precious idea which constitutes the basis in Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas of the anti-imperialist revolution. And the policy of concentrating the arrows of attack on

U.S. imperialism is a strategic policy which represents the core of the strategy of anti-imperialist struggle and the basic strategy of the world revolution, set forth by him.

The work also elucidates the idea that it is a sure guarantee of victory in the struggle for peace and independence for the world's progressive people to strengthen the bonds of friendship and unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It is a consistent foreign policy of the government of our republic to struggle against imperialism and for peace and independence and strive to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of many countries in the world in the accomplishment of the common cause.

Independence, friendship and peace—this is the basic idea of the external policy of our party and the invariable principle of its external activities.

We will render positive support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries fighting on the anti-imperialist front for the common purpose and make all sincere efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned and Third World countries and other progressive people and all the anti-imperialist forces the world over.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the main factor that endangers peace in Korea and obstructs her peaceful reunification.

The Korean people will resolutely struggle, as in the past, so also in the future, against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, in firm adherence to the anti-imperialist stand.

Indestructible is the just cause of the world people against imperialism and for peace, national independence, sovereignty and progress.

**Mass Meeting Marks Anti-U.S. Struggle Month**  
*SK0207053588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0525 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Mass meetings were held in Kangdong County of Pyongyang Municipality, Kusong City of North Pyongan Province, Tanchon City of South Hamgyong Province, Anju City of South Pyongan Province, Kaepung County of Kaesong Municipality, Kim Chaek City of North Hamgyong Province, Songnim City of North Hwanghae Province, Kosong County of Kangwon Province and other cities and counties over June 28-30 on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism".

The speakers at the meetings said that the Korean people's struggle against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists during the past fatherland liberation war was a righteous war for defending the freedom and independence of the country and national sovereignty.

They stressed in unison that in the war, the Korean people and People's Army under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world by displaying matchless courage and mass heroism and thus opened a new era of upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle worldwide.

The speakers further said:

The danger of a new war is growing on the Korean peninsula as the days go by. It can be seen in the continued buildup of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

According to the announcement by the U.S. Defence Department on June 25, the number of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea increased by 4,100 men above one year ago. The U.S. imperialists are raising the question of "Olympic security" to justify their criminal moves of drastically reinforcing their occupation forces in South Korea. It is a foolish excuse of the brazen-faced aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique must not mistake the peaceloving policy of our party and the government of the DPRK for weakness.

If the enemy dares ignite a new war of aggression, our people, powerful and dignified, will destroy the aggressors at one stroke.

## South Korea

**Paper Reports Plan To Apply for UN Membership**  
*OW0307083688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT*  
3 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—South Korea has basically decided to apply for U.N. membership after the Seoul Olympics this fall, a major Japanese newspaper said Sunday.

In a front-page story quoting Japanese government sources, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN said South Korea made its decision known to Japan in bilateral talks on the United Nations held in Seoul on June 17.

The YOMIURI said South Korea's action is expected to cause sharp reactions from North Korea.

It said South Korea has refrained from applying for U.N. membership since the early 1960s because it believed the Soviet Union and China would veto it.

South Korea did apply for U.N. membership on three occasions between 1949 and 1961 but the Soviet Union vetoed it each time.

North Korea also applied for membership four times between 1949 and 1958 but the United States and other western powers objected to it.

Seoul has basically decided to seek membership as its relations with Moscow and Beijing will improve through their participation in the Olympics, the daily said.

It added South Korea has asked Japan as a nonpermanent member of the U.N. Security Council to cooperate with its decision.

**Government Expresses Regret Over Iran Plane**  
*SK0507043888 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0416 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government expressed regret Tuesday over the downing of an Iranian airliner by a U.S. missile attack in the Persian Gulf and expressed hope that durable peace and stability can be restored in the Gulf area at an early date.

The Government of the Republic of Korea profoundly regrets that a large number of passengers were killed as a result of a missile attack on an Iran air airliner on July 3, 1988, and wishes to express deep condolences, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said in a comment.

The government of the Republic of Korea, which has long hoped for the immediate and peaceful cessation of Iran-Iraq war, is deeply worried and concerned about the prolongation of hostilities in the region and the continued loss of innocent human lives and properties, the spokesman said.

The downing of an Iran Air airliner is an unfortunate reminder to us all that peace should be restored in the region most urgently, he said.

**Seoul Dailies Condemn Iran Airliner Downing**  
*SK0507011488 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0109 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—An independent Seoul newspaper, the CHOSON ILBO, said Tuesday in an editorial that the destruction of an Iranian airliner by the United States deserves to be condemned.

Stressing that any attack on civilian airliners cannot be tolerated for any reason, the newspaper called on the United States to launch an immediate investigation into the truth of the attack and pay proper compensation for the victims.

We cannot help but remind ourselves of the 1983 crash of KAL Flight 007 shot down by Soviet Air Force fighters, the paper said.

The editorial reads in part:

The United States had promptly condemned the Soviet action as a purposeful attack on a civilian airliner, but slid back later to admit it was a mistake. The Soviet Government failed to show any further concern than expressing regret.

The lack of any comment on the U.S. attack on the Iranian airliner in the Soviet TV broadcast reporting the U.S. action is very much indicative.

Now it is time to think seriously of peace in the Gulf area. The United States and other major parties involved should offer a new solution for peace in the Persian Gulf in light of the fact that their policies depending on power have only been raising the possibility of a world war.

Another independent daily, the HANGYORE SINMUN, also denounced the U.S. action as an unavoidable result of the U.S. gunboat diplomacy in the gulf area.

It is a well-known fact that the United States has been devoted to expanding its power and selling weapons, along with Britain and France, in the Gulf area under the pretext of the Iran-Iraq war, the paper said in an editorial.

The paper charged that the United States has raised tension in the Gulf area by strengthening its military force under the name of escort operations for Kuwaiti tankers almost at the same time as it led the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution calling for an armistice in the Iran-Iraq war.

If it really wants peace, the United States along with all other powers should take its hands off the Iran-Iraq war and take every possible action for an early end to the war, the editorial said.

**Foreign Ministry Warns Against Mideast Travel**  
*SK0507014688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0141 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry has issued urgent instructions to South Korean missions in the Middle East to restrict Koreans from traveling in dangerous areas.

The ministry's instructions follow the destruction Sunday of an Iranian airliner by a U.S. cruiser in the Persian Gulf. All 290 passengers and crew members aboard the aircraft perished.

In a meeting Monday, the ministry decided to instruct Korean Embassies in the Gulf states to strengthen measures for the safety of Koreans there in preparation for a possible escalation of the conflict in the region.



The ministry said Korean ships and aircraft are discouraged [as received] to stay away from the Persian Gulf, while construction workers in the Gulf states are urged to refrain from traveling for the time being.

Meanwhile, the Korean victims of an Iraqi air raid on an Iranian construction site on June 30 will be brought to Korea by Friday.

Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong said a chartered Korean Air (KAL) plane will be sent to Tehran Thursday to transport the injured Korean workers and the bodies of the dead workers to Korea. The aircraft is to return to Seoul Friday.

Twelve Korean workers were killed and 42 others injured last Thursday when Iraqi warplanes bombed a gas refinery construction site in Khanggan, 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran.

Hong said the dispatch of the KAL plane has been delayed because of the latest development involving the destruction of an Iranian airliner and the treatment in Iran for the injured workers.

A medical team and government officials, including the director of the foreign ministry's Middle East and Africa Bureau, will be aboard the special plane, the assistant minister said.

He added that Tehran airport has been closed following the destruction of the Iranian airliner but the KAL plane will have no problem in landing at the airport.

In a related move, the labor ministry instructed construction companies undertaking projects in the Gulf states to increase safety measures for workers, including emergency steps, to prevent Korean workers from being killed or injured should future incidents occur.

The ministry instructed the companies to construct emergency shelters at construction sites and to have emergency vehicles ready as well as food.

The ministry also advised the firms to pay close attention to the movements of foreign construction companies in Iran and Iraq and not to apply for construction projects in dangerous areas.

About 5,000 Korean workers are participating in various construction projects in Iran and Iraq.

Meanwhile, there is concern that Korea's trade with Iran could be reduced substantially because of the destruction of the Iranian airliner.

According to reports from the Tehran branch office of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, the possibility of Iran carrying out a blockade of the Gulf is increasing, a move which would threaten crude imports from Iran and other Gulf states.

Trade with Iran is also expected to be adversely affected as Korean banks have begun refusing export letters of credit (l/c) from Iran.

#### **Further on Iraqi Attack on Koreans in Iran**

##### **Protest Lodged With Iraq**

SK0207050488 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0448 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea lodged a protest Saturday with the Iraqi Government over the bombing of an Iranian construction site by Iraqi war planes which left 12 South Korean workers dead and 42 others injured.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su summoned Qa'is Mahmud Musa, Iraq's consul general in Seoul, to the foreign ministry during which time he conveyed the Korean Government's protest.

The foreign minister also requested that the Iraqi Government compensate the victims and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Choe said the Korean Government is lodging a clear-cut diplomatic protest with the Iraqi Government for the Iraqi air raid on the construction site without giving advance warning or providing time to evacuate unarmed civilians.

He said that a war should be conducted under the generally recognized principles of international law and expressed hope for the early compensation of the victims.

Six Iraqi jets bombed a gas refinery construction site in Khangsan, 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran, at 8:25 a.m. (local time) Thursday, according to Daelim Industrial Co., the Korean constructor now building the plant.

Mousa expressed the Iraqi Government's regret and condolences to the victims, their families and all the Korean people and said he will convey the Iraqi Government's position on the compensation matter later.

The Iraqi consul general said Iraq did not know that Korean workers were involved in construction work at the site.

After the meeting, Choe said his ministry will consider additional diplomatic measures after observing the Iraqi Government's response.

Meanwhile, Daelim officials revised the number of Korean workers killed in the bombing from 13 to 12. The 13th person killed, thought to be a Korean worker named Pak Pyong-hui, was found to be an Iranian. Pak is reported as missing. They also confirmed that 42 Korean workers were injured, 15 seriously.

Company officials said a Korean medical plane will fly to Iran soon to bring home the victims.

#### **Minister Denounces Attack**

SK0207003788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su yesterday voiced anger over an air raid by Iraqi fighter planes on an Iranian refinery Thursday which claimed the lives of 13 Korean workers and left 43 injured.

In a statement, Choe said, "It is deeply regrettable that Iraqis launched the attack without sounding a warning to allow civilians sufficient time to evacuate to safety."

He declared that the government will take necessary diplomatic measures as soon as the true picture of the incident is revealed.

He said that he sent heartfelt condolences to the family members of the dead and injured.

Meanwhile, President No Tae-u instructed the administration to utilize all its available resources to provide medical treatment for the injured. He also expressed his condolence to the bereaved families.

The ministry will seek compensation from Iraq through the International Committee of the Red Cross as the air raid was made on a civilian target in the rear area without any prior warning, officials said.

The Foreign Ministry said quoting an emergency report from the Korean embassy in Tehran that eight Iraqi aircraft raided the gas refinery in Kangan roughly 1,500 kilometers south of Tehran.

About 380 Korean workers of Daelim Construction Co. have been working on the plant since 1984 under a contract between the building firm and the Iranian government.

Iraq confirmed in its war communique that its planes attacked an Iranian gas plant in the southern Gulf, terming it the largest target in the area.

The wounded Koreans, according to the ministry, were immediately transferred to three hospitals in Bushehr approximately 300 kilometers away from the gas plant.

The Iraqi raid also claimed the life of another foreigner.

Korean workers who survived the Iraqi attack sought refuge at a construction project site 50 kilometers away from the plant.

Eight Iraqi jet fighters pounded the gas plant with rockets for about five minutes in the morning sally which began at 8:25 a.m. local.

Daelim Construction Co., meanwhile, set up a special accident management office yesterday at its headquarters in Susong-dong in downtown Seoul.

The company also dispatched Yi Hon-muk, managing director, and two other executive officials to Iran to bring the dead and wounded workers home as soon as possible.

Iran and Iraq have been at war for the past eight years over a territory dispute.

The warring countries have exchanged missile fire, raiding the cities in their countries.

But the raid on the gas plant is the first to claim lives of noneffective foreign civilian workers in the protracted conflict.

#### **China Considers Trade, Liaison Office With South**

##### **PRC To Allow Direct Trade**

SK0307004088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 3 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP)—Chinese leaders have recently decided to directly trade with south Korea, a news magazine published here reported in its latest edition.

The magazine quoted a high-ranking trade official as saying that the decision was made at the request of three provincial governments which are geographically close to Korea.

The leaders also told the provincial governments to "go slow and not hurry in the promotion of the direct trade with south Korea," according to the magazine.

It also reported that an economic mission of the Jilin Province, one of the three provinces which wanted to trade with south Korea, has received an invitation from Seoul through Hong Kong.

China seemed to have already notified north Korea of its intention to allow direct trade with south Korea, it added, predicting that the trade between China and south Korea would greatly influence the situation in northeastern Asia.

##### **Liaison Offices 'Likely'**

SK0407085288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0843 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China are likely to establish liaison offices on a private basis before the Seoul Olympics, a business source here said Monday.

The source said a highly-placed Chinese business figure, who visited Seoul in early June at the invitation of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), proposed that liaison offices be opened on a private basis in both countries before the Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The federation accepted the proposal and discussions are under way to materialize the proposal, the source said.

The Chinese visitor, who reportedly wished to remain anonymous, said the proposed liaison offices could handle possible trade disputes and expansion of mutual economic exchanges, according to the source.

He also suggested that Korea and China elevate the liaison offices to the status of official trade representative offices in the future.

The source said the visitor met with the Korea's leading business leaders and toured major industrial complexes during his one-week stay here.

#### **PRC Group Proposes Liaison Offices**

SK0507001988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] The nation and China will mutually set up liaison offices on a private level before the Seoul Olympic Games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2, business sources said yesterday.

The liaison offices will serve as a channel for the promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

They will open a new chapter in the history of the nation which has no diplomatic relations with China or any other Communist country.

According to the sources, an economic delegation from China which recently visited Seoul at the invitation of the Federation of Korean Industries proposed the establishment of liaison offices between Korea and China before the Seoul Olympic Games.

They said that the federation, the nation's largest private economic organization, is now actively pursuing the establishment of such liaison offices on a private level with Chinese economic organizations.

They disclosed that the Chinese delegation proposed that they and the federation mutually place liaison officers in the two countries in order to expand economic relations and to settle economic disputes between the countries.

They added that the Chinese delegation also requested a promotion of the status of liaison offices in the near future in accordance with the results of their management.

Meanwhile, it was reported that China would invite the leadership of the federation to visit before the Seoul Olympic Games to prompt the establishment of private-level liaison offices between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation held negotiations with the leadership of the federation and major Korean companies during their stay in Korea for about one week.

They also visited major Korean industrial complexes to study the feasibility of expanding economic and trade relations between Korean and Chinese business concerns.

The Federation of Korean Industries has some 450 large business groups as its members.

Last month, the federation dispatched an economic delegation to China in a bid to enhance sales of Korean products and to facilitate the setting-up of joint ventures between Korean and Chinese business concerns.

Since the start of this year, the nation has been stepping up efforts to open direct trade with China which has designated some regions as special economic zones in order to introduce foreign capital and technology.

In particular, Daewoo Electronics recently opened an electronic home appliances joint venture in China, becoming the first Korean company to branch out into the Communist country.

Goldstar, Samsung Electronics and other Korean companies are now building up joint ventures in China or plan to do so in the immediate future.

It is learned that nation generally exports electronic products to China mostly through indirect trade via Hong Kong and imports raw materials such as coal and metal ore from China.

#### **Takeshita Seeks Summit With No Tae-u**

SK0207000488 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0357 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is seeking to hold a summit meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u when he visits Seoul to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics, a Japanese government source said Friday.

Takeshita hopes to meet with No on Sept. 16, when the Japanese prime minister plans to arrive in Seoul for a two-day visit, the source said. The Olympics are scheduled for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

If the projected summit materializes, it will be the second summit between Takeshita and No. Their first summit took place on Feb. 25, when Takeshita visited Seoul to attend No's inauguration as president.



In his talks with No, Takeshita hopes to discuss with No such matters as ways for South Korea to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China, and for North Korea to improve relations with the United States and Japan after the Olympics, the source said.

In a news conference in Hawaii on June 24 on his way home from the Toronto summit, the Japanese prime minister said that he will attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympic games even if his Seoul trip is only for one day.

**South Calls on North To Hold Letter to Students**  
*SK0407030988 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
*0200 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] In a telephone message to Son Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society Central Committee, sent on the morning of 4 July, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean Red Cross, called on the responsible authorities in the North and South to take necessary measures between them to realize the resolution of the students from the North and South and demanded that the North Korean side hold back its plan to deliver its letter to our students.

President Kim Sang-hyop's telephone message was delivered in response to a demand made on 2 July by Son Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, that a student delegate from the South Korean side directly receive at 1600 today at Panmunjom a letter from Ko Hung-sam, head of the North Korean side's delegation to North-South student talks, to Kim Chung-ki, a senior student majoring in philosophy at Seoul National University, in connection with the 15 August student talks.

In the past, the Red Cross organizations in the North and South have maintained a custom of delivering letters through liaison officers of the two sides. However, the North Korean side made an unprecedented proposal that letters would be directly exchanged between certain personages, without the help of liaison officers.

Thus, the North Korean side is believed to be totally uninterested in direct talks between the North and South authorities, and its proposal that letters would be exchanged without the help of liaison officers is believed to have been advanced with a view toward justifying its assertions that our side refuses to even receive letters by playing on it.

**Further on Red Cross Contacts**  
*SK0407070888 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0657 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) requested on Monday that the North Korean Red Cross Society withhold its plan to

deliver a letter to South Korean students at the truce village of Panmunjom concerning the proposed South-North Korean student talks.

In a telephone message, KNRC president Kim Sang-hyop requested that his North Korean counterpart Son Song-pil withhold the plan and urged that responsible authorities of the two Koreas take steps to realize inter-Korean student exchanges.

Kim's request followed Son's message on Saturday that the North Korean Red Cross would deliver a letter from the chief of the North Korean delegation to the August 15 student talks to a South Korean student leader at Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas.

In the message, Son requested that South Korean student delegates receive the letter at Panmunjom at 4 p.m. Monday.

The letter was to be sent to Kim Chung-ki, a senior at Seoul National University who chairs the special committee for national unification.

Student activists here have declared that they will hold talks with North Korean students at Panmunjom on August 15, following their aborted attempt to hold talks on June 10.

It was the first time that the North Korean side requested that a specific person receive a letter at Panmunjom, instead of liaison officers. The two Red Cross societies routinely exchange letters through liaison officers.

**Premier Details Future Exchanges With North**  
*SK0407115488 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*1123 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae said Monday that the government will propose this month to North Korea exchanges of student athletic teams and a joint cross-country hike by South and North Korean students.

The prime minister, answering to questions of lawmakers in the plenary session of the National Assembly, said that the government will pursue the students' exchange programs to ease tension and to restore trust between the two Koreas.

It is the first stage of a government program to open student exchanges with the North, he said.

Yi said the exchanges will be realized only after both sides agree to guarantee security and conveniences for the visitors.

Asked about the government's stance on alleged scandals of the fifth republic by former President Chon Tu-hwan, Lee said thorough investigations will be conducted once sufficient material or solid evidence is found.

But he said that the government will not launch an investigation based on groundless rumors or allegations.

Anyone, without exception, will stand trial and receive due punishment if allegations are substantiated, he stressed. In that case, the government may reclaim properties that have been illegally amassed, he said.

Opposition parties have demanded that the government confiscate the properties of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his family, claiming that they made a fortune through the abuse of power.

On the dispute over President No Tae-u's election pledge to seek a vote of confidence after the Olympics, Yi said that No will keep his promise. The prime minister said that the vote of confidence will be conducted after the Olympics in a way allowed by the Constitution and widely acceptable to the people.

Yi said, however, it is wrong to discuss the matter now because the government was inaugurated only four months ago and Seoul will soon host the Olympics.

**Paper Cites LE MONDE on Possible Ho Tam Visit**  
SK0207013888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 27 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Paris (YONHAP)—North Korea apparently dispatched a ranking official to Seoul secretly in May and asked for economic assistance in return for not disrupting the Seoul Olympics, LE MONDE reported Thursday.

The influential French daily said the economic assistance was rumored to be \$4 billion.

Both south and north Korea deny the report but the north Korean official appeared to have actually visited Seoul, it said. He must be Ho Tam, the No. 3 man in the Communist country, LE MONDE reported.

There is a rumor that the economic aid asked by the north Korean amounted to \$4 billion which is equivalent to north Korea's foreign liabilities, it said.

Such dealing seemed to be part of long-lasting secret contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang, according to LE MONDE, South Korea, it added, is making a friendly indication that it will help north Korean pay foreign debts.

Touching on south Korea's relationship with China and the Soviet Union, LE MONDE said that President No Tae-u has been making various gestures to the two leading Communist countries and that Beijing and Moscow are likely to establish trade offices in Seoul following the Olympics.

#### Further on Selection of Supreme Court Justice

**Assembly Rejects No's Candidate**  
SK0207085088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0812 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—In a major show of force to the administration, South Korea's National Assembly on Saturday rejected President No Tae-u's bid to appoint Supreme Court Justice Chong Ki-sung as the high court's new chief justice.

No's nominee failed to win the approval of more than half of the lawmakers who took part in the voting held Saturday afternoon after lengthy debate.

The results showed 141 voting for No's nominee and six against, along with 134 abstentions and 14 invalid votes. All but five of the 299 lawmakers took part in the secret voting. The outcome fell seven votes shy of the total needed to approve Chong's nomination.

The plenary session, however, did approve No's designation of Kim Yong-chun, former member of the Board of Audit and Inspection, as the board's new chairman. A total of 154 lawmakers voted for Kim.

No's failure to see his chief justice nominee approved by the National Assembly came as a major surprise. Key leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) had hoped earlier to achieve a narrow win with the support of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) and independents.

The NDRP had maintained a position that each of its 35 assemblymen could vote as they pleased, although it was believed that most of them would go along with the government's request.

Political watchers said No's failure to see his nominee approved was apparently a result of splits among NDRP legislators. The NDRP had been regarded as a key swing faction in the National Assembly.

It was also a stunning setback for the No's government since its inauguration in February following the expiration of the single seven-year term of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The ruling DJP was stripped of its parliamentary majority in National Assembly elections last April when three opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the NDRP—won a combined majority of assembly seats.

The DJP emerged from the elections with 125 seats, the PPD 71 and the RDP 60. There are also eight independent lawmakers.

The PPD and RDP, which openly opposed Chong's nomination as the new chief justice, accused him of questionable behavior during the Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan administrations.

No's nominee was also sharply opposed by members of the Korean Federal Bar Association and many others in the nation's judiciary circles, despite repeated explanations from the ruling camp that Chong was selected in response to recommendations by senior judges that Chong be the nominee.

No's selection of a new chief justice has been a sensitive political issue since Kim Yong-chol resigned as chief justice on June 17 after hundreds of junior judges demanded a reshuffle of the Supreme Court to restore public trust in the judiciary.

#### **No Returns DJP Resignations**

SK0307003688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 3 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u returned resignations submitted by the leadership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday.

Four top-ranking DJP officials including chairman Yun Kil-chung tendered resignations to No following the voting down of the appointment of Chong Ki-sung as chief justice.

The three others were secretary-general Pak Chun-pyong, floor leader Kim Yun-hwan and chief policymaker Yi Han-dong.

Returning the resignations, No told the officials that an early selection of a new chief justice is a more important task than revamping the DJP lineup.

"We have to form the new judiciary as soon as possible by settling the selection issue. I believe that is the way we can comply with the popular wish," No was quoted as saying.

The meeting at Chongwadae was also attended by First State Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-chan, presidential secretary-general Hong Song-chol and Choe Pyong-yol, presidential chief secretary on political affairs.

They decided to complete selection of a new chief justice by early next week. Thus, a new figure may be named as early as tomorrow.

New candidates for the top judiciary post are Yi Il-kyu, Yi Hoe-chang and Kim Tok-chu, all former Supreme Court justices who were distanced by former administrations because of their intransigence.

Meanwhile, the four top DJP officials expressed an intention to resign out of responsibility over the vote outcome during a plenum of the party convened shortly after the vote.

At the meeting, chairman Yun said that the party would reprimand two of its members—Choe Un-chi and Yi Won-choe—who failed to vote because of being late for the Assembly session.

#### **New Candidate Supported**

SK0507024588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 5 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Yi Il-kyu, nominated by the government to be new chief justice, drew immediate support from incumbent judges, dissident lawyers and opposition politicians.

They expect that Yi will try to maintain the independence of the judiciary.

A senior judge, who wanted to remain anonymous, said the judiciary will undergo a transitional period of two years in light of the age limit of 70 for the chief justice. Yi will turn 70 on Dec. 16, 1990.

"However, I think the nominee is a man who can lead court the way the public wants," the judge said.

A junior judge also said Yi is expected to calm down the shock judiciary circles have experienced as a result of the resignation in disgrace of Kim Yong-chol as chief justice.

The collective action by junior judges who had called for a sweeping revamping of the Supreme Court and the National Assembly's rejection of Chon Ki-sung as chief justice will be the "groundwork for the independence of the judiciary which people long wished," said the judge who signed a statement for reform in the judiciary last month.

The Korea Bar Association (KBA) also showed a favorable attitude toward Yi's nomination.

A spokesman for the KBA said, "We lawyers, in principle, would not oppose the President's decision."

He said members of the KBA had a meeting and decided to endorse Yi.

The KBA issued last week a statement demanding that the government's nomination of Chong Ki-sung as replacement of Kim Yong-chol be withdrawn because of Chong's alleged questionable behavior during previous governments.



Dissident lawyers described Yi's nomination as reflecting the trend of democratization and expressed the hope that Yi would demonstrate courage to restore the highest court's tarnished authority.

They expected lawmakers will endorse Yi's nomination.

Lawyer Choe Chong-pak, a member of the split Lawyers' Gathering for a Democratic Society, said, "Yi's appointment contains a dark side, because he will lead the judiciary for only about two years because of the age limit."

"But it is expected that his short tenure will give him a chance to put the judiciary on the right course by allowing himself to act according to his conviction," the lawyer said.

In the meantime, prosecutors appear to be less enthusiastic about Yi, only saying that judges and lawyers will support Yi's nomination.

A senior prosecutor said, "Yi is one of the candidates for chief justice who was recommended by opposition parties and dissident lawyers. Therefore, the nomination is good to the judiciary."

#### **Yi Il-kyu Elected New Justice**

SK0507043588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0409 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—The opposition-led National Assembly approved on Tuesday President No Tae-u's nomination of a new chief justice, bringing an end to a nearly three-week-long political dispute between the ruling and opposition camps over the selection of a new chief justice.

Confirmed as the new chief justice is Yi Il-kyu, 68, a former Supreme Court justice, widely reputed among Korea's judiciary circles as a man of conviction.

Despite Yi's lengthy service as Supreme Court justice during the authoritarian rule of previous administrations, Yi is said to have frequently resisted government pressure in handling politically sensitive cases.

Yi's nomination was approved by a landslide. Of the 292 lawmakers participating in the vote, 275 voted for him, 14 against while three abstained.

No selected Yi barely two days after his earlier nomination was rejected in a vote showdown at the unicameral assembly. His original nominee, Supreme Court Justice Chong Ki-sung, failed to gain a simple majority required for approval as the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was unable to obtain enough support from the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), a key swing faction.

The new chief justice will be faced with the task of restructuring the high court as the other 12 Supreme Court justices are expected to tender their resignations to give him a free hand in reorganizing the leadership of the judiciary.

His confirmation will put an end to the controversy over the independence of the nation's judiciary branch of government stemming from June 17 when hundreds of young judges adopted a resolution calling for sweeping judicial reforms in line with the democratic reforms under way in many social sectors.

The action by the junior judges also led to the resignation of then Chief Justice Kim Yong-chol. The controversy worsened, however, when No nominated Thong Ki-sung, an incumbent Supreme Court justice, as the new chief justice and two of the three opposition parties questioned Chong's actions during past authoritarian governments. An anti-Chong campaign also spread as hundreds of lawyers signed petitions against his nomination.

The new chief justice is only two years shy of 70, the legal retirement age. Despite such a constraint on his tenure, he said Monday in an interview with a group of journalists that he will not limit his role to that of a transitional head of the judiciary branch.

## Burma

### Soldiers Patrolling Streets During Curfew

BK0507092588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 5 (AFP)—Soldiers are patrolling Rangoon streets during a night curfew imposed in the wake of student rioting, witnesses said Tuesday.

The authorities on Friday had relaxed a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew imposed on June 21 following student rioting, but soldiers were patrolling the streets of the Burmese capital during the new curfew hours of 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., witnesses said.

The city appeared calm, although there were independent reports of continued arrests in connection with the latest wave of student unrest.

The curfew has caused prices to rise steeply in Rangoon as merchants were having trouble getting goods to market, sources said.

The authorities have blamed soaring prices of rice and other basic foodstuffs on private wholesalers, saying that they were manipulating the market and that prices were being raised artificially due to greed.

Prices of fish, meat and edible oil have soared following the government crackdown on student demonstrators in June that left at least nine people dead, many of them policemen.

The authorities closed campuses, deploying troops on the streets and in the universities, imposed the curfew and also declared a two-month ban on meetings and public gatherings in the capital.

The June unrest was the third spate of student protests in nine months.

Students took to the streets in September to protest a surprise demonetization of higher-value bank notes, and all schools and universities were closed for six weeks.

University campuses were closed again in the wake of riots in March which left two students dead of gunshot wounds according to the official account, but sources here said up to 100 people died.

Campuses reopened May 30, only to be closed again when unrest erupted after the authorities refused to allow students to hold religious ceremonies June 13 in memory of the two students killed in March.

The government has not yet responded to demands by students for further investigations into alleged police brutality in the March 16 and 17 riots in which they died.

### Traders Warned Over Spiralling Prices

BK0307155588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] The Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee and the Rangoon Division People's Council held a meeting with registered wholesale rice traders and fish and meat traders operating in 27 townships of Rangoon Division in connection with the rising commodity prices. The meeting was held in the first-floor conference hall of the Rangoon City Development Building at 0900 today.

Addressing the meeting, U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee, said the prices of foodstuffs like edible oil, rice, fish, meat, and shrimp, and other kitchen commodities have spiralled exorbitantly, particularly in a matter of days following the imposition of Section 144, in Rangoon Division.

The state has decontrolled 11 commodities, including rice, and has permitted all citizens, including those of foreign origin, to trade them in accordance with the Private Enterprises Law. In doing so, the state hoped to bring the prices down while enabling private traders to enjoy justifiable profits. In other words, it aimed at a mutually beneficial venture fair to both the people and the private traders. It would not be just if the freedom permitted to the private sector is exploited with greed solely for one's selfish interests. It must be noted that excessive self-interest can bring about undesirable consequences that would not serve in one's interest. Excessive self-seeking is not excusable either under Buddhist principles or norms today.

Continuing, he said when the state was in charge of distributing controlled goods, including rice, rumors were spread as if commodity prices were too high. Now that the commodities have been decontrolled, prices have spiralled exorbitantly, and it must be made aware that those who spread the rumors are responsible for this.

When the state sold and distributed rice, prices ranged from 2.10 to 5 kyat depending on the strain. But since the decontrolling of rice, we notice that the prices have risen from 7 to about 15 kyat. Previously, the state sold Ngasein rice at 2.10 kyat per pyi [about a quarter of a bushel], but the same is now being sold at about 7 kyat by private dealers. Similarly, E-ma-ta rice per pyi has risen from 3 to 9 kyat, Mi-don rice from 3.50 to 10 kyat, Nga Kywe rice from 5 to 15 kyat. The exorbitant prices reflect the kind of response the state is receiving for its benevolence and also reflects the response towards free trading.

It is understood that during the rice harvesting season, private traders were able to buy rice at 1,500 to 2,000 kyat per 100 baskets [1 basket is about 1 bushel]. Our calculations show that rice prices per pyi, which include a fair profit margin on top of procurement, storage, and

milling costs, can be between 3-3.50 kyat to 5-6 kyat depending on the variety. Similarly, prices of meat, fish, and shrimp have risen by 10 to about 15 kyat compared to the prices before the imposition of Section 144. Prices of fish and shrimp were raised excessively above the actual costs when they arrived at the (?wholesale depot), and as a result retail prices are about 100 to 150 percent above the original prices.

Similarly, prices of pork, beef, mutton, and meat have also risen by about 10 kyat per viss [about 3.6 pounds]. Meanwhile, the price of edible oil which previously remained stable at about 60 kyat has now risen to about 70 kyat. Judging from the price rise by about 10 kyat per viss, it is evident that fair play does not exist between the seller and the consumer, and the price situation does not correspond to the actual production conditions of the state. A fair profit margin should be worked out because our calculations show that commodity prices cannot be as high as they are today if the profit margin added to production and service costs is fair. If the profit margin is set through greed and selfishness, those people will also have to bear responsibility for the consequences. If the prices soar exorbitantly with disregard for the consumer masses, and should problems arise due to the consumer masses reacting to such prices, the greedy ones will be the ones to predominantly bear the responsibility, and the state will have to take necessary action.

He stressed that people's councils at different levels which are in charge of administration should take effective and firm action in accordance with existing laws against the unchecked soaring prices and the unrestrained pricing of commodities.

In summing up the points discussed, he reminded those present at the meeting that as citizens and citizens of foreign origin they should be loyal to the state, and in the interests of the state, they should eliminate avarice and be fair in integrating self-interests with the interests of the majority in trying to settle the food, clothing, and shelter problems of their fellow citizens.

Next, U Kyaw Thein, chairman of Rangoon Division People's Council, addressed the meeting. He said there are 234 registered wholesale rice traders in Rangoon City development area and 448 in the whole of Rangoon Division. The reason rice and other commodities were decontrolled was to enable the working people to consume at cheaper prices while the traders enjoy fair benefits. Rice prices instead of decreasing are soaring with time, and other commodity prices are also spiraling.

The efforts undertaken by the state to distribute meat, fish, shrimp, and kitchen goods to the working people in Rangoon will be explained. In accordance with the directive of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee Headquarters, the Cooperatives Ministry

drafted and implemented plans since 1 January 1986 to lower commodity prices and ensure the smooth flow of commodities in Rangoon City development area.

The Rangoon Division Syndicate of Township Cooperatives and different levels of cooperative societies, in coordination with the other state and divisional syndicates of township cooperatives, took charge of the distribution of fish, meat, shrimp, and kitchen goods. Although success was achieved to a certain degree, all of the requirements could not be met. Because of the financial situation of the cooperatives at different levels and the inability of the other state and divisional syndicates of township cooperatives to fully supply the needed goods, the distribution fell short of target. At the same time, traders monopolized commodities, manipulated the commodity prices, and caused instability in prices, and the working people are bearing the brunt of the undue spiralling prices.

Prices of rice, meat, fish, and shrimp in provincial cities and towns are lower than the prices in Rangoon City. Commodity prices in Rangoon City should not be as high as they are today even if the price difference between the provinces and Rangoon, transportation costs, losses and wastage, and a fair profit margin are taken into account.

There may be assertions that the declaration of Section 144 in Rangoon City made impossible the transportation of commodities like rice, edible oil, fish, meat, and shrimp within the allotted time frame and thereby contributed to price rises. If such is the case, and if an application is made through the township people's councils concerned, the Rangoon Division People's Council, in the interests of the working people and the traders, will do its very best to facilitate matters.

The meeting ended after discussions by the wholesale traders and a closing speech by the chairman of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee.

Lieutenant Colonel Tun Aung, secretary of the Rangoon Division People's Council, officiated as secretary of the meeting which was also attended by the secretary and members of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee; Colonel Aung Khin, mayor of Rangoon City and chairman of Rangoon City Development Committee, and committee members; members of the Rangoon Division People's Council Executive Committee; Lt Col Thein Myint, chairman of the Rangoon Division Judges Committee; U Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Rangoon Division Inspectorate Committee; chairmen of the township party unit and people's councils within Rangoon Division; invited guests; and wholesale rice traders and commodity traders.

**EEC Commissioner Cheysson Arrives in Rangoon**  
BK0207142588 *Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] A seven-member delegation led by Mr Claude Cheysson of the EEC arrived in Rangoon by air this evening.



The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Ye Gaung, foreign minister; U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance; U Saw Hlaing, deputy foreign minister; responsible officials; Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG Ambassador to Burma; Mr Georges Sidre, French ambassador to Burma; Mr Pierfranco Signorini, Italian ambassador to Burma; and Mr (D.G. Aleksander), charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy.

Later, Mr Claude Cheysson and his EEC delegation, accompanied by U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance and FRG ambassador Walther von Marschall, left Rangoon for Mandalay.

The delegation will remain in Burma until 6 July.

#### **Calls on Acting Prime Minister**

*BK0407142988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Mr Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner, and members of his delegation who are on a visit to Burma called on Thura U Tun Tin, acting prime minister and minister of planning and finance, at the Lawkanat Room of the Karaweik Hall at 1130 today.

Present on the occasion were U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance; and U Kyaw Din and U Set Maung of the Foreign Economic Relations Department.

In the afternoon, the acting prime minister held a luncheon at the Karaweik Hall for the visitors.

On 2 and 3 July, the visitors toured Mandalay and Pagan Nyaung-u to study ancient Burmese art and culture and the historical buildings and returned to Rangoon this morning.

#### **Signs Agreement on Grant**

*BK0407144488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Mr Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner, and U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance, signed an agreement at the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Finance this afternoon.

Under that agreement, the EEC will provide a grant of 3.45 million European Monetary Units or about 25.26 million kyat for Burma to purchase inputs for the hoof-and-mouth disease project, to send scholars abroad, and to obtain technical expertise.

Also attending the agreement signing ceremony were U Saw Hlaing, deputy foreign minister; U Maung Maung Aye, deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries; Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr Georges Sidre, French ambassador to Burma; Dr Pierfranco Signorini, Italian ambassador to Burma; Mr

(D.G. Alexander), British charge d'affaires ad interim; members of the EEC delegation; and representatives of Burmese departments concerned.

### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

#### **Malaysia**

**Foreign Ministry 'Deplores' Downing of Plane**  
*BK0507102888 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1000 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia today deplored the shooting down of the Iranian airliner by U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf which killed all 290 passengers on Sunday.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement Tuesday it is difficult to believe or accept U.S. claims that its forces could have committed the grave error of mistaking a large civilian aircraft for a military one with the sophistication of its communications and the highest level of training of those who manned them.

The unmitigated disaster has caused consternation and deep anguish the statement said.

Malaysia also hoped that everything will be done to avoid a repeat the tragedy.

"The Malaysian Government extends its deepest condolences and profound sympathy to the Government and people of Iran and to members of the bereaved families over the loss of their beloved ones".

The United States claimed the USS Vincennes, which shot down the Airbus A-300, had confused it with an Iranian F-14 jet fighter.

The Iranian airliner, with 290 passengers on board, was shot down during a flight from Bander-e 'Abbas to Dubai.

So far, according to reports, 150 mutilated bodies had been pulled from the water, including those of 38 foreigners. The search for the remaining bodies is continuing in the Strait of Hormuz.

**ACSA Condemns U.S. On Iranian Plane Downing**  
*BK0407084688 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0316 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 4 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Asian Committee of Solidarity for Arabs (ACSA) Monday strongly condemned the United States Government which it said is responsible for the shooting down of an Iranian airliner, killing 290 civilians.

ACSA Secretary Mustapha Yaakub said in a statement: "The action was shameful and resorted to by only uncivilized people.

"It is obvious (President Ronald) Reagan is leading a group of international terrorists who will resort to anything to achieve their evil ends."

He said the Americans should realize their leader living in the White House "is the most cruel head of cowboys and international terrorists."

He urged all those who abhor cruelty to condemn Reagan and "his henchmen" for their deplorable action.

An Iranian Air A-300 airbus was shot down Sunday morning by a guided missile launched from the American warship U.S. Vincennes while it was flying over the Straits of Hormuz.

The U.S. Government said the ship mistook the airbus for an Iranian fighter jet.

**Mahathir Says Group Spreading Lies of Coup**  
*BK0207150488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 2 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 2 (AFP)—Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said Saturday an unidentified group was spreading lies that there would be a coup d'etat in Malaysia if police arrested his main rival, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

According to these lies, Dr. Mahathir said, several army generals who hailed from Mr. Razaleigh's home state of Kelantan had warned the inspector-general of police that they would take over the country if he was arrested.

"This is a most malicious lie that tries to pit the police against the Army. However, both are professional organisations and not of the sort that the group thought," Dr. Mahathir was quoted as saying by the BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY in Seremban, 55 kilometres (35 miles) south of here.

"This was a form of preparation for the group to act against the law but anyone who flouts the law will face the consequences of such actions," he said.

Dr. Mahathir, 63, narrowly beat Mr. Razaleigh, 50, in a fight for the presidency of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) in April last year. The UMNO president traditionally becomes prime minister.

An application by several of Mr. Razaleigh's supporters for a declaration annulling the April election on the grounds that it was tainted by the presence of delegates from unauthorised party branches resulted in the high court ruling that UMNO was unlawful.

Dr. Mahathir then formed a new party, UMNO Baru, and his aides have said that Mr. Razaleigh and several of his supporters will not be admitted to it.

The prime minister said that the group spreading the lies had two main objectives—to gain the sympathy of their supporters by showing he was a tyrant for wanting the arrest of Mr. Razaleigh.

Secondly, the group felt Mr. Razaleigh would not be arrested because the prime minister would want to prove the lies to be unfounded, Dr. Mahathir said.

**Supreme Court Orders Halt to Tribunal Hearings**  
*BK0207080488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0741 GMT 2 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 2 (AFP)—The Supreme Court Saturday ordered a government-appointed tribunal investigating top Judge Salleh Abas for alleged misconduct to halt all proceedings.

The unanimous decision of the five judges came after lawyers for Judge Salleh, 58, sought an emergency Supreme Court sitting after failing to obtain a similar order from the high court less than two hours earlier.

The tribunal was set up on the orders of Malaysian king, Sultan Iskandar, to weigh five charges against Judge Salleh who was suspended last month as lord president of the Supreme Court.

Judge Salleh has, among other things, been accused of undermining Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's government.

The government drafted charges saying the judge's public criticisms of Dr. Mahathir's government show that he is prejudiced and biased.

The tribunal's members include four serving and retired Malaysian judges and a judge each from Singapore and Sri Lanka. It will advise Sultan Iskandar whether Judge Salleh should be sacked.

Raja Aziz Addruse, counsel for Judge Salleh, told the Supreme Court that the lord president could be left without any remedy by Monday if the tribunal was allowed to finish its proceedings and send its recommendations to the king.

Judge Sulaiman Pawan Teh, who headed the five-member bench, said the Supreme Court ruling would stand until a further order by the courts.

**Foreign Minister Views Spratlys, Cambodia**  
*BK0207055888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 2 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 2 (AFP)—Malaysia called for talks Saturday among the five countries which claim the Spratly Islands and appealed for "restraint and good sense" in the disputed South China Sea archipelago.

"The Spratlys has become a new area of conflict (where) armed skirmishes had occurred recently," Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said in a speech read out by his deputy Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan.

"There will be further skirmishes in the future if restraint and good sense do not prevail between the disputing parties," he told 100 scholars meeting here to discuss ways to reduce conflict and build confidence in the region.

"Whether we like it or not we all have to put our minds together so that we would be able to work out a satisfactory and acceptable mechanism to regularize activities in the area," the Malaysian foreign minister said.

The strategically-located Spratlys, a group of some 500 islands and coral reefs along sea lanes linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans, are claimed in whole or in part by Malaysia, China, Taiwan, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Chinese and Vietnamese warships clashed in the Spratlys on March 14, leaving three Vietnamese servicemen dead and more than 70 missing according to Hanoi.

Malaysia seized three Philippine fishing boats in the area in April.

On Cambodia, Mr. Hassan said Malaysia anticipated some basic agreement from the so-called "cocktail party" talks in Jakarta later this month between the warring Cambodian factions and Vietnam.

He said the willingness of Vietnam and other parties to attend the talks "indicated that they have eventually recognised the benefits of a negotiated settlement rather than sticking to the present stalemate."

Mr. Hassan said political stability in the region could not be attained without economic security.

Trade tensions have intensified in the Pacific over the last few years threatening to undermine one of the most economically buoyant and strategically important regions in the world, he said.

Non-communist Southeast Asian nations have had to cut back on development expenditure because protectionism had diminished revenue, Mr. Hassan said.

"We can no longer adopt the view that trade is trade and foreign policy is foreign policy. Economics is politics. Trade is security," he said.

#### **Welcomes Jakarta Meeting**

*BK0207093088 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jul 88*

[Text] Malaysia welcomes the latest initiative to convene an informal meeting in Jakarta among parties involved in Kampuchea conflict. The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said today that the latest development indicated that the conflicting parties have eventually recognized the benefits of a negotiated settlement. He said Malaysia anticipated some basic agreement would be reached to pave the way for more substantive negotiations. Datuk Abu Hassan said this in an address to an Asia-Pacific round table meeting in Kuala Lumpur. His speech was read by his deputy, Toh Muda Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan.

On the Spratly Islands issue, the minister said it was necessary that all parties concerned including Malaysia hold discussions to reduce tension. After this, countries in the Asia-Pacific region would be able to look into suitable mechanisms to ensure peace and stability in the area.

#### **To Visit Hanoi Soon**

*BK0507123688 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar will visit Hanoi in a few weeks' time to discuss with Vietnamese leaders the problem of Vietnamese illegal immigrants and efforts to hold an international conference to solve the Cambodian problem.

Datuk Yusof Hitam, secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said the planned visit was welcomed by ASEAN foreign ministers when the visit was announced at their 2-day annual meeting in Bangkok. Datuk Yusof said the Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia had told him that Datuk Abu Hassan could visit Hanoi anytime.

#### **Ghafar Meets Visiting Soviet Delegation**

*BK0407105188 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0846 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia views with importance the growing dialogue between the country and the Soviet Union, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said Monday.

"Dialogues of this kind will help us look into ways of strengthening our bilateral relations," he told the visiting Soviet delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR V.M. Kamentsev in a meeting here.

Ghafar said such dialogues will also enable both countries to understand each other better.

He said Malaysia is following closely the economic restructuring presently taking place in the Soviet Union and believes "glasnost" and "perestroika" underway now, more opportunities will arise to improve trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. [sentence as received]



Being a small country, he said, Malaysia believes there is much a superpower like the Soviet Union can do to help the country and Malaysia on its part is "sincere in wanting to develop closer relations with the Soviet Union."

He said the Malaysian private sector is free to engage in trade and business relations with the Soviet Union and the government is providing every encouragement for them to develop contacts with their counterparts.

"There is no foreign exchange control. There are also no travel restrictions," he said of Malaysians wishing to go to the Soviet Union.

On Malaysia's open-door policy, Ghafar said the Soviets are welcome to promote their products and technology and in this respect he hopes to see Soviet exporters being more aggressive in their approach as the Soviet Union has the potential of becoming Malaysia's important trading partner.

He said the Soviets are also welcome to participate in Malaysia's development projects, of which tenders are made "on the basis of competition and not on political grounds," to narrow the trade gap between the two countries.

On international issues, Ghafar said Malaysia congratulates the Soviet Union for the success of the recent Moscow summit and in particular the ratification of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) agreement with the United States.

"Whilst we recognise the important differences that still exist between the two sides on disarmament, we are encouraged by the efforts made to deepen mutual trust and confidence," he said, confident that the efforts made by the Soviet Union will no doubt help reduce East-West tension which is important to world peace.

On Afghanistan, Ghafar said the recent Geneva accord is a positive development towards self-determination in the context of national reconciliation for the Afghans who have suffered long enough.

"It is time for peace and stability to be restored to the region," he said, adding that Malaysia views the settlement of the problem as an important demonstration of the Soviet Union's policy in the Asia-Pacific region in line with General Secretary Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech.

Ghafar also said the prospects for a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea has also improved and believed the Bogor (Indonesia) meeting scheduled later this month provides a realistic opportunity for a breakthrough to a solution to the problem.

"We are heartened that all the Kampuchean parties and Vietnam have endorsed the proposal," he said, adding that the Soviet Union's constructive influence over Vietnam is also crucial.

On the question of Antarctica, he said Malaysia is glad to note the constructive approach taken by the Soviet Union and though it differed in perceptions, Malaysia appreciates the dialogues that have taken place between the two countries to promote effort at reaching a consensus between the treaty and non-treaty parties.

Ghafar and Kamentsev also signed an instrument of ratification, enforcing the agreement on the avoidance of double taxation between the two countries signed during Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's visit to the Soviet Union in July last year.

Briefing the press on the talks later, Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary-General (I) Abdul Majid Mohamed said Kamentsev had proposed the setting up of a joint commission between the two countries to channel discussions on economic and trade matters.

"Malaysia is open to the proposal and we will discuss this," he said.

He said Kamentsev, who arrived here Sunday for a two-day working visit, also suggested during the talks with Ghafar a meeting of trade experts of both countries to enhance business cooperation, to which Malaysia has no objection.

### Cambodia

**Heng Samrin Greets CPSU National Conference**  
*BK0207122888 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
1126 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 2—The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has sent warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the 19th CPSU National Conference.

The message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee reads: "This important conference has not only constituted a revolutionary development [words indistinct] in the political, social and economic life of the Soviet Union, but also exerted a great impact on the struggle of the peoples of other countries for noble ideals.

"We have learnt with joy that over the past three years in the light of Marxism, Leninism and with their talented creativeness, their progress in scientific and technical development, and the democratisation of the party activities and social life, the Soviet people have recorded great successes in various fields in their first stage of

perestroika. They have created favourable conditions for the development of the socialist economy and the incessant improvement of the people's living conditions.

"We warmly hailed and highly appreciated all initiatives advanced by CPSU Secretary General M. Gorbachev over the past three years, the CPSU's dynamic and peace foreign policy and the Soviet Union's struggle to divert the danger of a nuclear holocaust, defend national independence and security, and accelerate the process of detente in international relations. The Soviet Union has made further progress in the first step of the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of short and medium-range missiles and in [words indistinct] an agreement on the reduction of 50 percent of the strategic offensive arms and for the construction of a world free from nuclear weapons, a world of peace, development and cooperation which meets the earnest aspiration of the world people.

"On this occasion, we would like to express our profound thanks to the party, government and the people of the Soviet Union for their active support to the PRK's efforts in search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of achieving national reconciliation and building an independent, peaceful, sovereign, neutral, and non-aligned Kampuchea.

"Once again, we wish the Soviet people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, ever greater success in the implementation of the great tasks set forth by the 19th national conference. "May the solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries be further consolidated and developed.

**CPV Greet KPRP on 37th Anniversary**  
BK0407111188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] The CPV Central Committee recent sent a greetings message to the KPRP Central Committee on the 37th founding anniversary of the KPRP.

The message says, among other things:

Over the past 9 years, the enemies both inside and outside the country have made every effort to carry out counterrevolutionary activities to regain their lost positions. Your party has organized and set the Cambodian people into a movement to overcome all the heart-rending consequences of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, bringing about a miraculous rebirth for the nation, gradually rehabilitating and developing the economic, cultural, and social structures, and building real revolutionary forces in all fields. The PRK's six-point national reconciliation policy and five-point declaration on a political solution to the Cambodian problem are enjoying the support and approval of large segments of public opinion the world over and are making their presence felt far and wide. The struggle in various sectors is

creating a people's combined force to frustrate all hostile plots and moves, firmly protecting and developing the revolutionary gains and steadily strengthening and expanding the position and force of the Cambodian revolution, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The CPV and the Vietnamese people boundlessly rejoice at and express satisfaction with all the brilliant victories you have won. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Cambodian people under the judicious leadership of the KPRP with respected Comrade Heng Samrin at the head will win more and greater victories in brilliantly achieving all the tasks defined by the fifth congress of your party.

We take this opportunity to once again express sincere and profound gratitude to the glorious KPRP and fraternal Cambodian people for always according precious support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. The CPV and the Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost to promote friendly relations between our two countries.

**Sihanouk Wants Vietnam To Attend Jakarta Talks**  
BK0507030088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] In written replies to questions by the press that were published in Thailand's BANGKOK POST on 1 July and THE NATION on 2 July, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that Nguyen Co Thach must not be allowed to pass off the Cambodian problem as solely a Cambodian problem. He stressed that the so-called Cambodian problem is problem between Vietnam—the aggressor—and Cambodia—the victim. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach or another Vietnamese representative must participate in the first phase of the Jakarta talks in order to settle the Cambodian problem.

The samdech stressed that Vietnam's demand for the liquidation of the Khmer Rouge, the Democratic Kampuchean faction, is unrealistic.

**VODK Wishes ASEAN Foreign Ministers Success**  
BK0407091488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Station editorial: "Wish the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference in Bangkok Every Success"]

[Text] On 4 and 5 July the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries, namely Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei, are going to meet in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. This 21st ASEAN foreign ministers conference will discuss a number of important issues, including the Cambodian problem.



ASEAN countries, which are Cambodia's neighbors and which have been under direct political and economic, as well as national security, threats from Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, have for the past nearly 10 years made all-out efforts to bring about a political solution to the Cambodian problem to end this extremely devastating war of aggression in Cambodia. The ASEAN countries have always maintained a just position, demanding that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all of their belligerent forces from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any external interference, in accordance with the past nine UN resolutions. They have supported the eight-point proposal of the CGDK allowing Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in two stages within a specific deadline under the supervision of a UN observer group and calling for the creation of a quadripartite Cambodian Coalition Government to be charged with organizing a free and universal election in Cambodia. The ASEAN countries have also appealed to the Hanoi authorities to enter in a direct dialogue with the CGDK to bring about a genuine political settlement to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

In fact, at the 20th ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987, the ASEAN foreign ministers denounced the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a brutal and savage violation of the principles of international law and practice and of the UN Charter and as a threat to peace and stability in all of Southeast Asia. They called for a settlement of Cambodian problem by political means on the basis of withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and restoring Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. They also reaffirmed their support for the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal, considering it a constructive model for negotiations to politically settle the Cambodian problem. And at the ASEAN summit in Manila, the capital of the Philippines on 14 and 15 December 1987, the ASEAN heads of state and of government called on Vietnam to completely withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves and Cambodia to become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country.

ASEAN's above-mentioned correct and just stand has heightened its international prestige and position. By contrast, the Vietnamese aggressors have become utterly isolated and have faced more serious difficulties both on the Cambodian battlefield and in Vietnam, particularly in the economic field.

The Cambodian people are firmly convinced that provided that the ASEAN countries and the international community continue to uphold their correct and just stand, no matter how stubborn they are, the Hanoi aggressors will be forced to come to the negotiating table to specifically resolve the Cambodian problem with the

CGDK so as to withdraw their troops from Cambodia completely and unconditionally in accordance with the past nine UN resolutions, jointly sponsored by the ASEAN countries.

The Cambodian people warmly wish the 21st ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bangkok success in every field, particularly in the quest for a solution to the Cambodian problem by having Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in conformity with the past nine UN resolutions.

Only by having Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its belligerent troops from Cambodia can the Cambodian problem be resolved once and for all. As for the Cambodian internal affairs, they should be managed by the Cambodian people themselves through national reconciliation and free elections without any external interference.

#### **CGDK Denounces Vietnamese Deception**

*BK0207095488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Jun 88*

["Communique of the CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denouncing the Hanoi Authorities' Deceitful Play in Which Vietnam's Puppets Are Cast as Bosses so That Vietnam Can Wash Its Hands of the War of Aggression Against Cambodia"—dated 1 July]

[Text] Over the past few days, the Hanoi aggressors have been staging plays and performing magical tricks to fool international opinion about the issue of legitimizing their war of aggression against Cambodia, to turn it into a problem of Vietnam's Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppets and not one of Vietnamese aggression. So, if anyone wants to settle the war of aggression in Cambodia, it is up to Vietnam's Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppets.

The Hanoi Vietnamese have loudly and repeatedly announced that they will unilaterally, without international control or supervision, withdraw this or that number of troops by the end of this year. On this issue, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK Prime Minister His Excellency Son Sann, and the CGDK Foreign Ministry have clearly exposed this to the world. The overwhelming majority of countries and international opinion realizes and sees through Vietnam's deceitful game of withdrawing Vietnamese aggressor forces.

At the end of June this year, Vietnam continued to publicize and get people to watch the play it staged in which the puppet Heng Samrin embraced Vietnamese aggressor commanders in Cambodia in a ceremony Vietnam called ceremony to bid farewell to the puppet head of state. Through this play, the Hanoi Vietnamese repeatedly announced that all remaining Vietnamese commanders and troops after this year's troop pullout



will be under the puppets' command. What is the view of national and international opinion on this deceitful play? The following is clearly seen.

First, in the world and in history, it never happens that aggressor bosses with hundreds of thousands of troops can be under the command of their lackeys. The Hanoi aggressors have sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression against Cambodia, then propped up puppets as a cover to deceive international opinion, and have used these puppets as lackeys for nearly 10 years. It is therefore impossible for these puppets to become the bosses of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. This is a deception which has been despised and ridiculed by people the world over.

Moreover, what is the aim of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, who are well-known for being wily, tricky, and shamelessly deceitful, in staging their successive deceitful farces? It is to extricate themselves from their involvement in the war of aggression in Cambodia. They said the settlement of the war of aggression against Cambodia must be negotiated with the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppets, who are the bosses in Cambodia and also of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia. People in the world ask this question: The Vietnamese are aggressors in Cambodia, control Cambodia with hundreds of thousands of troops, and who are currently fighting against the Cambodian people and the tripartite Cambodian forces led by the CGDK headed by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. If they refuse to resolve the 10-year-old Cambodian issue, how can the war of aggression against Cambodia be ended? And how can the war of aggression in Cambodia, which threatens security and peace in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region be terminated? Those questions are easy to answer, even for primary school pupils.

Why do the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors continue to carry out successive and endless maneuvers with farces, tricks, and this or that method concerning their war of aggression in Cambodia? People have more and more clearly realized that, on the one hand, Vietnam persists in its continued occupation in Cambodia and Laos in accordance with its Indochina federation strategy. And on the other, it wants to be a superpower in Southeast Asia by the end of the 20th century, and into the 21st as well. Furthermore, Vietnam is in league with the global and regional strategy of the Soviet Union; they have the ambition of becoming great and small emperors in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Adhering to the Indochinese federation strategy and the global and regional strategy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, these two will certainly not give up what they have already annexed in Southeast Asia. Instead, they will strive to consolidate and move ahead to further serve their regional and global strategy. The world has clearly and successively witnessed this.

That is why the world, especially ASEAN, the United Nations, the European Community, and the overwhelming majority of Third World countries have voiced their

opposition to Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and demanded that the Vietnamese aggressors pull out their troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny. People have also called on the Vietnamese to negotiate with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK to resolve the war of aggression against Cambodia.

Moreover, the CGDK, which is leading the Cambodian people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor and with a resolute will for security, peace, independence with territorial integrity, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK Prime Minister His Excellency Son Sann, and His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan, have again and again stated and reaffirmed their goodwill to settle the war of aggression in Cambodia politically and equitably without the Vietnamese losing face. They have also agreed to national reconciliation, including those who are Vietnam's puppets, and accept them as creditable and rightful members of the quadripartite government as well.

This is why the CGDK has agreed and fully supported ASEAN proposals in the past 6 years and the UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue in the past 9 years. In particular, the CGDK, on behalf of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, and His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan, has put forth a reasonable and comprehensive eight-point peace proposal, which has made maximum concession to Vietnam. This is unprecedented in world history.

And more recently, on 25 June, the CGDK, on behalf of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, and His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan, who represent the resolute will of the entire Cambodian people, both inside and outside of the country, and in accordance with the will of the world that yearns for peace and security in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia, issued another statement in the search for a political solution to the war of aggression in Cambodia which, once more, is comprehensive, reconciliatory, and offers maximum concessions to the Vietnamese aggressors. It contains the following four major points which make allowances for:

—A three-phase withdrawal of Vietnamese troops under international control and supervision.

—A national reconciliation with the setting up of a quadripartite government following the completion of the second phase of Vietnam's troop withdrawal.

—Free, universal, and direct elections to choose a constitutional parliament that will prepare all aspects of law for the Cambodian state.

—An international conference, with the participation of countries involved in the war of aggression in Cambodia, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general, to guarantee the independence and neutrality of Cambodia in its territorial integrity.

Looking at the content of the CGDK eight-point peace proposal and the CGDK's statement issued on 25 June 1988 and comparing them to the endless and tricky maneuvers of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, people can unambiguously see who really wants peace and who uses deception to continue the war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia and implement a regional and global strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific regions.

That is why the world wants to put an end to the war of aggression in Cambodia and have stability, security, and peace in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The whole world unites and continues to bring multifaceted pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they agree to genuinely resolve the war of aggression against Cambodia politically by negotiating with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK to establish a program to withdraw Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia under international control and supervision, set up a quadripartite national reconciliation government, draft a new Cambodian constitution, and rebuild a Cambodia which will coexist and cooperate with the world, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union, based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

[Dated] 1 July 1988

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

**78 Truckloads of Fresh SRV Troops Arrive**  
*BK0407005288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*  
2315 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Excerpt] On 9 June, the Vietnamese enemy sent 78 full truckloads of fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia through National Route 7, Tonle Bet until Traeung [Kompong Cham Province]. They continued their trip on Route 21, then a number of the Vietnamese soldiers were dropped from 7 trucks at Chamka Leu, and the 71 other trucks proceeded to the north. [passage omitted]

## Indonesia

**Official Criticizes U.S. Downing of Plane**  
*BK0507091888 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0329 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 5 (OANA/ANTARA)—The shooting down of an Iranian airliner with 290 passengers on board by an American warship over the Gulf was strongly

criticized by the chairman of Commission I the Indonesian Parliament (Defense/ Security, Foreign Affairs and Information), Imron Rosyadi.

In a statement to ANTARA on Tuesday, Imron Rosyadi said, it is more than proper if the whole world criticizes and even condemns the shooting down of the Iranian jetliner with several hundreds of innocent passengers on board by a radar guided missile from an American warship, which is indeed a shameful act.

"As a peace-loving nation, we Indonesians are grieved by this act which violated human norms", he added.

Strong criticism against the shooting down of the Iranian jetliner was also expressed by the chairman of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity, Lukman Harun, a former member of Parliament.

Imron Rosyadi further [word indistinct] it does not make sense if President Ronald Reagan defended the shooting down of the airliner by radar guided missile from a U.S. warship as "a legal defensive act, because the Iranian jetliner looked like a military plane on the radar screen".

It is impossible to understand how a U.S. warship with the most modern and sophisticated equipment on board, could possibly make a mistake in taking the commercial airliner with hundreds of board for a military plane, the Indonesian House Commission I chairman said.

Lukman Harun who is concurrently deputy chairman of the Executive Board of the Muslim organization Muhammadiyah, stressed that the reason, put up by the U.S. for the shooting down of the Iranian airliner "as a defensive act or as unintentional", sounds very strange indeed.

The American warship with its sophisticated equipment can easily distinguish an airbus airliner from a F-14 jet-fighter, he said.

"The U.S. has always condemned the shooting down of passenger planes by other parties. But now the U.S. is doing exactly the same thing mercilessly against an Iranian airliner on a routine flight from Bander-e 'Abbas to Dubai", Lukman Harun said.

This very act of the U.S. has made civilian flights over the Gulf very unsafe, he added.

He appealed to the U.S. as a superpower to restrain itself in the Gulf region and to refrain from further acts which could cause the loss of lives of innocent people, thus preventing recurrence of the human tragedy which took place last Sunday.

"Our deepest sympathies go to the bereaved families of the victims of the shot down plane", Lukman Harun added.

## Japanese Defense Chief Concludes Visit

### Meets With Murdani

BK0107070388 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0638 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 1 (ANTARA-OANA)—Defence Minister L.B. Murdani said that Japan's Self-Defence Forces are no threat to Indonesia but he admitted that several other Southeast Asian countries have their own fears.

The minister made this statement when he received visiting Japanese State Minister for Defence Tsutomu Kawara who paid a courtesy call to the Ministry of Defence Thursday [30 June], a press release from the ministry said.

During the call, Kawara gave explanations about Japan's defence policy to Minister Murdani and the leadership of the Indonesian Armed Forces, including Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno, the chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the head of the state police, who flanked the defence minister.

Several Southeast Asian countries, according to Minister Murdani, remain anxious about the current development of the strength of the Self-Defence Forces of Japan because of two main reasons.

The leaders of these countries pointed out that although Japan's current defence budget is only one percent of its GNP, the amount of that one percent is already almost equal to the combined total of the national budgets of the Southeast Asian countries.

They pointed out furthermore that the strength of the Self-Defence Forces is also quite big enough compared with the national strength of each of the Southeast Asian countries, Minister Murdani said.

The Ministry's news release published in length the various points explanations that Kawara presented about Japan's defence policy during the call to the Ministry.

Among other things, Kawara explained that on the basis of the Japanese Constitution, Japan's defence strength is to be built up only to the minimum level, one that will be enough for Japan to defend itself against an invasion by the enemy. Therefore, he said, the Self-Defence Forces may not and does not have the strength to be dispatched outside of Japan.

### Speaks to Newsmen, Departs

BK0107123988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Japan hopes that Indonesia will play a greater role in solving the Cambodian problem so as to maintain stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a news conference at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this afternoon before ending his visit to Indonesia, Japanese State Minister for Defense Tsutomu Kawara said that Japan, being an Asian country, is interested in seeing a speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Kawara said that Indonesia has given its trust and understanding toward Japan's defense policy, which is purely for self-defense. As for Japan's national defense, Kawara said his country requires military cooperation with the United States as well as the national resilience of neighboring countries in the region.

During his stay in Indonesia, the Japanese state minister for defense, who arrived on 29 June, paid a courtesy call on President Suharto, held formal talks with Defense and Security Minister General L.B. Murdani, and visited the Jayakarta Military Command.

## Laos

### Vientiane Reports U.S. Downing of Iranian Plane

BK0507023088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] An Iranian passenger plane with some 290 passengers aboard was shot down by missiles from a U.S. warship. The plane was on its way from an Iranian city of Bander-e 'Abbas to the United Arab Emirates. According to an initial report, all the passengers were killed.

A report from Washington said that in a news briefing, Admiral William Crowe admitted that the U.S. warship shot down the Iranian plane in the Persian Gulf. Regarding this, the White House stated that a helicopter taking off from the U.S. cruiser "Vincennes" was shot down by an armed Iranian ship in the Straits of Hormuz.

Another report from Oslo also said that a Norwegian oil tanker was also fired at by Iranian missiles in southern Persian Gulf on the morning of 3 July. The report indicated that the said oil tanker was attacked by an Iranian warship and that as a result, a fire broke out on board, but it was extinguished promptly and nobody was injured.

### Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Reagan on 4th of July

BK0407041088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Today, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of our country, has sent a greetings message to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, on the occasion of the U.S. independence day. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the government and people of Laos and in my own name, I would like to convey greetings and best wishes to your excellency together with the government and people of the United States on the occasion of Independence Day. I hope that with the efforts of both



sides, relations between the LPDR and the United States will be improved step by step for the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of stability and cooperation in the region.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of our country, has also sent a greetings message to George Shultz, secretary of state the United States.

#### **SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Arrives in Vientiane**

*BK0507102488 Vientiane Domestic Service  
in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, as special envoy of the Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, arrived in Vientiane capital by a special plane this morning for a visit to the LPDR at an invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government.

The special envoy of comrade the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee was welcomed upon his arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Economic, Planning, and Financial Committee and Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the special envoy of comrade the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee at the airport.

#### **PASASON on Vietnamese PRK Pullout**

*BK0107111588 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT  
1 Jul 88*

[“PASASON on Political Settlement of Kampuchea”—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, July 1 (OANA-KPL)—PASASON today, speaking about the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and command from Kampuchea on June 30, 1988, says that this was a manifestation of goodwill on the part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kampuchean People's Republic, adding that such a gesture has been well received by the general public in Southeast Asia and the world over.

The leading Lao newspaper points out that this withdrawal and the earlier ones executed since 1982, in themselves, indicate that the Kampuchean revolution has been strengthened and the Kampuchians are able to

defend their revolutionary gains in all spheres. These gains, says PASASON, serve as important factors in the realization of the PRK's policy of national reconciliation.

In connection with the last withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, PASASON quotes the chairman of the Council of Ministers [and] foreign minister of the PRK as having said that the seventh withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers totalling to fifty thousand men along with the [Vietnamese] Army Command create favourable conditions for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue in all aspects. The crucial problem now is the Pol Pot clique. The PRK categorically refuses all schemes aimed at enabling the return of Pol Pot. If the Thai side truly wants to seek political settlement to the Kampuchean problem, Thailand should genuinely take a neutral position and to make the Thai-Kampuchean border a real border of peace and security and not allow foreigners to use Thai territory for sabotage purpose against the PRK.

Such a stand, says PASASON, is fair and reasonable adding that the party, government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic support the seventh withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers and the reasonable initiatives of the PRK aimed at finding a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The Lao people who are close friends of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples pledge to do all they can to contribute to the concretization of the policy of national reconciliation of the PRK. So doing, it will contribute to the turning of Southeast Asia [into] a zone of genuine peace, friendship and cooperation.

#### **Souban Salitthilat Meets UN Special Envoy**

*BK0407084788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0500 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] On the morning of last Saturday, Rafeeuddin Ahmed, UN secretary general's special envoy, arrived in Vientiane from Phnom Penh for a visit to the LPDR. He was received by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs. On this occasion, the two held discussions and exchanged views on the Cambodian issue as well as the issue on peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia region. The meeting proceeded amid an atmosphere of mutual understanding and in a creative manner.

Souban Salitthilat took this occasion to express thanks and welcome to the UN secretary general's special envoy for his visit to the LPDR and the PRK at the time when the situation in the region is changing toward the trend for consultations and settlement of the problem through a peaceful means.

The UN secretary general's special envoy left Vientiane for Bangkok on the afternoon of the same day.

## Philippines

### Official Government Stand on Aid Plan

HK0507091588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English  
5 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Assistance for the Philippines under the \$10-billion polysectoral aid package should not be included as part of the official development assistance (ODA) for the country to assure that development targets will be met, Malacanang, announced yesterday.

In a statement, Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, chairman of the five-man committee assigned to draw up the official government stand on the proposed aid package, said that after assessing fund needs for debt servicing and expected ODA flows, "the country needs more during the (five-year Medium-Term Development Plan) period if development targets are to be met.

Malacanang's official position, which is expected to be formally announce by Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus at the ongoing 21st annual ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok, also clarifies questions raised by several countries which have indicated interest in the aid scheme.

While many countries, including Japan, Australia, Switzerland, Italy, Netherlands and West Germany have expressed interest in joining the U.S. proposed aid package, questions have been raised about the nature of the plan, its mechanics, role of foreign contributions and whether they will come as a package or as separate assistance from different governments.

Macaraig said that in using the aid package, priority will be given to economic projects offering the best prospects of growth.

Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion, in an interview yesterday said the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has submitted a \$70-million program for the rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities of the Mac-tan, Baguio, and Cavite export processing zones to enhance the zones' capability to attract investors and meet the target of \$1.5-million in export sales.

The aid plan, as proposed by U.S. legislators, is estimated to range from \$8 billion to \$10 billion. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) director-general Solita Monsod earlier stressed that the assistance package must total at least \$8 billion, must be quick disbursing and must come "now" to assure the Philippine economic upturn.

At the same time, President Aquino expressed the government's appreciation to all the nations and sectors which have indicated support for the proposed polysectoral aid package.

Mrs. Aquino's note of thanks will be relayed by Manglapus who is scheduled to announce the country's official position during the Bangkok meeting. A post ministerial meeting on July 7-9 follows with the ASEAN dialog partners, namely the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community. The Philippine aid package is also expected to get the support of the dialog partners.

In a brief talk with Malacanang reporters yesterday, Mr. Aquino said, "my special instructions is just to thank the people who have initiated this (polysectoral aid package) and those who have shown a lot of interest in helping us."

### Panel Outlines Demands for BLA Review

HK0507093128 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 5 Jul 88 p 8

[Text] The review of the U.S. military bases labor agreement (BLA) will open today with both panels exhibiting a mixture of hope and skepticism.

National Conciliation and Mediation Board administrator Bienvenido Laguesma, member of the Philippine panel, told BUSINESS WORLD the Philippine delegation will insist on the "strict" application and implementation of Philippine labor laws in the accord.

The issues to be proposed by the Philippine panel for discussions are:

- Preferential employment for Filipinos;
- Uniform or comparative employment standards on wages and other forms of compensation;
- Security of employment;
- Severance pay;
- Regulation of contracting out of services and activities;
- Full recognition of right to self organization and collective bargaining;
- Fair and effective disputes settlement, improvement of mechanics and role of the joint committee;
- Fair standards for contractors and concessionaires;
- Workers compensation benefits; and,
- Housing for Filipino workers in the bases.

Supporting the stand made earlier by Labor Undersecretary Ricardo C. Castro on the importance of forging collective bargaining in the determination of wages, Mr Laguesma said the recognition of Filipino workers to self-organization and collective bargaining should be given more emphasis to rectify the present situation where the determination of wage increases of workers is done through periodic surveys by the U.S. Government.

He said the U.S. Government availed of the standard of wages granted by some 100 Filipino corporations to serve as a pattern for an increase in wages of Filipino workers in the U.S. bases.

He said the present policy deprives Filipino workers and violates the equal-pay-for-equal work doctrine, "placing them much lower than their American counterparts who perform the same jobs."

Mr Laguesma said the Philippine panel would propose an updated version of the \$8,000-disability benefit, pointing out that at present, the U.S.-Government is utilizing a \$1 to P8 conversion rate.

He said this is in line with the principle of non-diminution of benefits.

On the other hand, Mr Castro, who heads the Philippine panel, said they will ask the U.S. panel to come up with a workable alternative to the present periodic survey, in the event of a rejection of the collective bargaining proposal.

He said "the Filipinos should rise above being mere security guards of the bases," noting that "it is high time for us to really assert our sovereignty."

On the issue of contractors and concessionaires, Mr Laguesma noted the presence of local contractors who do not comply with Philippine labor laws to the detriment of Filipino workers.

He also said the severance pay is proposed to serve "as a safety value" in case the U.S. Government decides to pull out its military facilities from the country.

**Iran Embassy on Not Attacking U.S. Bases**  
OW0507061388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 5 KYODO—The Iranian Embassy here assured the Philippine Government on Tuesday that Iran will not attack American military bases or American nationals in the Philippines in reaction to Sunday's shooting down by the United States of an Iranian airliner killing all 290 people on board.

Seyed Kamal Sajadi, chief of the Iranian mission, said Tehran would refrain from attacking American interests in the Philippine because it respects its ties with Manila and that it was at war with Washington.

"We respect the Philippine nation and our relations with this country as well," Sajadi said in response to Filipino reporters who asked if Iran was planning actions against U.S. targets in the Philippines.

Sajadi, however, warned that Iranian forces would carry out retaliatory moves against American interests in the U.S. and that American warships in the Persian Gulf are possible targets.

Sajadi said that Iran's "only request" to the government of President Corazon Aquino was to condemn the "terroristic act" of the U.S. "We will retaliate in whatever way possible in America ... U.S. warships in the Gulf may be one of the cases," he said.

A spokesman for the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs said it will issue a statement later Tuesday in connection with the downing of the Iranian Airbus A-300 by the U.S. Navy missile cruiser "Vincennes."

Observers have expressed apprehension that the Philippines would be dragged into an international conflict not of its own making because of the presence of its territory of two huge U.S. military bases serving U.S. forces patrolling international waters.

"What about the role of the Philippines in sustaining this dubious political-economic-military effort?" The daily "MANILA CHRONICLE" said in its Tuesday's editorial. "It is the American facilities in the Philippine bases which project U.S. military power to the Gulf and which sustain the U.S. navy and its involvement."

"The tragedy of Sunday shows that the whole world is hostage to a foreign policy which produces no winners but a lot of losers," it said.

The Philippine "DAILY INQUIRER" said in its editorial that "the U.S. Attack on an unarmed commercial jet last Sunday is evidence that Iranians and other third World peoples do not have a monopoly on terrorism." "Americans, too, are just as capable of it," it said.

**Blanket Amnesty for Marcos Allies Ruled Out**  
HK0307063888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT  
3 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 3 (AFP)—The government's chief lawyer has warned against blanket amnesty for allies of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos who allegedly helped him raid the national treasury, saying this would not serve justice.

"I believe there may be some cronies, depending on their participation in the past regime who could very well qualify for compromise settlements," Solicitor-General Frank Chavez told the MANILA CHRONICLE newspaper in an interview published Sunday.

"But there are cronies whose cases should not be the subject of a compromise agreement. Otherwise, there will be no vindication, there will be no justice, and it would seem that the most important thing is money."

The government of President Corazon Aquino, who took power in a popular revolt that forced Mr Marcos into Hawaiian exile two years ago, has filed graft charges against 315 people who allegedly fronted for Mr Marcos in business deals or used his influence to enrich themselves.



At least one man has confessed to holding assets for Mr Marcos and handed them over to the government, skirting a long and expensive legal battle.

Mr Chavez said "there are some people who have a standing offer to turn state witness," and that the government was "inclined to give them immunity." But he said only about 250 of the pending cases should be settled out of court.

Mr Chavez said Mr Marcos could have stashed up to seven billion dollars of government funds in secret personal bank accounts in Switzerland.

Manila has not filed criminal charges against him because it was still awaiting a request from the Swiss government to grant the Philippine Government access to bank records that would be used against him in a Philippine trial.

The solicitor-general said Mr Marcos should be brought home to face trial.

A spokesman said in June that Mrs. Aquino would bow to the courts' decision if they required Mr Marcos's presence at the trial. She had previously said he would not be allowed home unless he returned the money he allegedly stole during his 20 years in power.

**Manglapus Rejects ASEAN Pressure on MBA**  
*HK0407105388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 4 Jul 88 pp 1, 6*

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The Philippines will reject any substantive discussion among foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that will lead to an extension of the lifespan of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA] in today's ASEAN ministerial meeting.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, who heads the Philippine panel reviewing the operations of the 1947 treaty, made this declaration minutes before he enplaned for Bangkok Saturday midnight to attend a meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers.

Manglapus said: "Perhaps, I will just narrate the events and, as a usual practice in visits, exchange information" with other ASEAN leaders on the ongoing bases review. He was responding to a question on Philippine options if ASEAN countries insist on the stay of U.S. bases for "regional security."

He described as an "impossible hypothesis" certain comments that Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and dialogue partner Australia would raise the issue in the meeting.

The four countries have openly expressed support for U.S. military presence in the Philippines, while other ASEAN countries have given their endorsements more quietly.

Observers have noted that Indonesia has not come out openly in support of the U.S. bases in the Philippines because of its preeminent position in the Non-Aligned Movement, although it is wary of Soviet presence in Cam Ranh Bay.

"If statements of support from ASEAN partners are seen as necessary in determining the outcome (of the MBA review), there should be no doubt that every government in ASEAN will provide support," a policy paper from Malaysia's International and Strategic Studies said.

A top foreign affairs official was earlier quoted by REUTER as having said that the presence of the U.S. bases might be discussed during the Bangkok meeting.

Manglapus, however, said that the ASEAN ministerial meeting will discuss other regional issues, like the Kampuchean problem, intra-ASEAN trade, and the internationally-assisted polysectoral plan for the Philippines.

On the Kampuchean problem, Manglapus said the Philippines totally supports the position of ASEAN to seek a two-stage solution to the war in Kampuchea.

A "cocktail party" among various fighting factions in Kampuchea has been scheduled with Indonesia as the ASEAN interlocutor, while another party will be hosted to involve Vietnam and the Kampuchean groups.

ASEAN is taking the issue seriously, Manglapus said, because some ASEAN members, notably Thailand, has borders with Kampuchea.

**Study on Economy, Possible Pullout of Bases**  
*HK0407130188 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 3 Jul 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Lyn Resurreccion]

[Text] Contrary to the line that the pullout of the U.S. military bases from the country would adversely affect the economy, studies showed that the country can do without the bases.

One research showed that the economy will not collapse, although the per capita gross domestic product will contract slightly if the bases compensation and other benefits will be stopped as the bases go, but the result would be "bearable."

At the same time, a study showed that serious government planning is needed on alternative uses for the bases which could even surpass the benefits the bases presently provides.

A Center for Research and Communication (CRC) study by Jose Mario Cuyegkeng and Jose Noel Mendoza showed that the presence of U.S. bases in the country is less important to foreign investors.

Their paper entitled "Can we afford not to have the U.S. bases?" revealed that the continued presence of the U.S. bases in the Philippines is the least concern of the foreign investors as far as the economic and political factors that influence their investment decisions are concerned.

Among the 18 multinational corporations (MNCs) and other potential investors surveyed, it appeared that the most important economic factors are the size and growth potentials of the domestic market, the profit rate, the existence of restrictions on equity participation and the stability of the labor force.

The presence of the bases ranked 10th in importance, and the availability of raw materials was their least concern.

The top five political concerns are a nationalist Congress hostile to foreign investments, the communist insurgency, labor militancy, coup attempts and massive electoral frauds and violence. The withdrawal of the U.S. bases came only sixth.

If the U.S. pulls out its bases, 72 percent of the MNCs would still remain, only 11 percent would leave while 17 percent responded that they would reduce their investment exposure by 10 percent to 30 percent, the study revealed.

The study further related that even the ongoing military bases review has no effect on the investment climate, but rather showed an increase in the foreign equity investments.

Board of Investments (BOI) records show that total investments leaped from P804 million in January to March 1987 to P5.5 billion during the same period this year. Domestic investments rose by 251 percent while foreign investments grew by 1,031 percent.

It also noted that the bulk of foreign investments came from Asian countries with Taiwan registering a growth of 12,900 percent and accounting for more than 50 percent of the total foreign equity investments. U.S. investments increased only by 2,316 percent and shares only 26 percent of the foreign investments.

This showed that if a big chunk of the U.S. investments in the country were withdrawn funds from Europeans and Asian can take their place. This was supported by the head of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines who said that most European firms will stay even if the U.S. bases were pulled out.

The study further showed that the Philippine economy will not collapse although the gross domestic product will contract slightly if the monetary commitment that comes with the bases stay is stopped. The country at present receives \$180 million annually for the period 1984 to 1989 for military assistance program, foreign sales credit and economic support fund.

It showed that the per capita income would contract slightly for 1987 to 1990 from \$656 if the bases stay to \$630 if the bases go, or a difference of \$26. There will be a gap of \$20 for 1996 to 2000 from \$1,279 if the bases will stay to \$1,259 if the bases go.

It started that a bases pullout will not affect the economy much because even during the economic crisis where the GDP [gross domestic product] was as low as \$729 in 1980 to \$607 in 1984, the economy still recovered.

The study noted that alternative uses for the bases was not taken into account in the study but added that benefits that would be derived from the alternatives could even surpass those which the country is now getting from hosting the bases.

In a related study, a May 6, 1981 article from the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Timothy Aeppl titled "Finding new uses for bases that the military closes", pointed out that "creative planning" helps conjure up new uses for the 151 military bases in the different states of the U.S. between 1969 to 1979.

It noted that the U.S. government, through the Pentagon's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), helped the communities in such planning.

It stated that local officials and entrepreneurs "have begun seeing dollar signs" in surplus bases looking at it as a valuable asset. The reasons for this were because the bases are self contained cities, with streets, houses and buildings easily converted into civilian use.

Contrary to fears that many will be jobless due to the closure of the bases, an OEA survey, the article said, revealed that of 91 bases closed down, more civilian jobs are created than when the bases still existed.

Some of the alternatives uses made on the bases were are residential and commercial complex; industrial park, community college, housing development and municipal airport; or as an industrial complex.

#### **Explosions Break Up Anti-U.S. Demonstration** *HK0407123788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235* *GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 4 (AFP)—Two explosions broke up an anti-U.S. demonstration led by a Philippine congressman here Monday, injuring six people.

Police said two homemade fragmentation bombs exploded among the ranks of riot police as they were engaged in a shoving match with about 1,000 left-wing protesters outside the U.S. Embassy here, leaving five policemen and a civilian bystander injured.

Following the blasts protesters threw stones and placards at police, who started to charge at the retreating demonstrators but were restrained by their officers. Police Colonel Robert Barbers told reporters they fired two warning shots into the air but made no arrests.

The demonstration on American Independence Day, which used to be celebrated here as Philippine-American Friendship Day, was called to press for the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

It was led by Congressman Bonifacio Gillego, a member of the ruling coalition. It was not known if he was hurt.

The demonstrators later regrouped and marched toward a square in central Manila.

In Angeles City north of here, about 2,000 demonstrators burned effigies representing Uncle Sam, President Corazon Aquino, an anti-communist vigilante and the military in an anti-U.S. protest outside the gates of the U.S. Clark Air Base, eyewitnesses said.

After the Manila incident, Col. Barbers showed reporters a third unexploded "pillbox", a fist-sized crude explosive. He charged that all three came from the protesters' ranks.

Mr. Gillego had led about 1,000 left-wing demonstrators to the embassy gates to deliver two documents signed in blood.

One of them was a "notice of eviction" and the second a statement calling for the dismantling of Clark Air Base, Subic Naval Base and 21 other lesser U.S. military facilities in this former U.S. colony.

"We are here to broaden" the debate in a current bilateral review of the bases lease which expires in 1991, Mr. Gillego, clad in blue jeans and a wide-brimmed straw hat, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"We want to exert moral pressure on the (Manila) government panel to strengthen its resolve to comply with the constitutional mandate," he added.

The Constitution bans nuclear weapons in Philippine territory, and foreign military bases after 1991 unless a new treaty is approved by a two-thirds senate vote.

Washington, which neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons, has said it wants to extend the lease beyond 1991.

In Angeles, the demonstrators faced off some 150 Filipino soldiers, who put up a barbed wire fence and formed a human barricade to seal off the gates, while a Philippine military helicopter hovered overhead.

U.S. servicemen watched the protest from a distance as the U.S. Armed Forces television station flashed an alert advising all Americans to steer clear of the protest.

The servicemen and their dependents were celebrating U.S. Independence Day, which used to be a holiday in the Philippines until President Corazon Aquino declared that it should be treated as an ordinary working day.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after a mock trial that declared the "US-Aquino regime" guilty of crimes against the people.

**Anti-Bases Groups Demonstrate**  
*HK0407013188 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 88*

[Text] About 1,500 persons, mostly belonging to the Civil Liberties Union [CLU], demonstrated by the U.S. Embassy yesterday [3 July] and handed over to an American official a symbolic eviction notice for their military bases in the country. The demonstrators attempted to march to the embassy building but riot police armed with clubs and shields halted them 100 m away. Police allowed a 10-man delegation to go to the embassy to hand over a manifesto urging Washington to remove its 6 [figure as heard] military bases from the Philippines. The demonstrators burned an effigy of Uncle Sam and sang patriotic songs during the 2-hour rally before dispersing. Ignacio Lacsina, acting CLU chairman, said they had earlier warned American Ambassador Nicholas Platt about the eviction notice.

In Angeles City, several cause-oriented groups will picket Clark Air Base today. The rally will be spearheaded by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] in Central Luzon.

**Anti-Bases Rally Reported Peaceful**  
*HK0407042188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Militant farmers from different Luzon provinces, together with members of cause-oriented organizations, marched from Liwasang Bonifacio to Rizal park.

According to the police the rally participants, estimated at about 10,000, were demanding the removal of the U.S. bases from the country. The marchers burned an effigy of a 1 American soldier while shouting their strong opposition to the bases.

The police claimed that some of the marchers originated from Nueva Ecija, Isabela, and Tarlac. They added that besides snarling up traffic no untoward incidents were reported.



**Soviet Embassy Denies Aid to Local Communists**  
*BK0507074688 Manila PNA in English 0712 GMT  
5 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 5 (OANA-PNA)—The Soviet Union is not aiding the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the Soviet Embassy here said Tuesday.

In a press statement, the embassy said the assurance was relayed by high-ranking Soviet official to a group of Philippine legislators currently visiting Moscow.

It said Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), told the Filipino lawmakers that the Soviet Union does not interfere with the internal affairs of any country.

It quoted Gromyko as saying "non-interference in the internal affairs of countries have been an important component of Soviet foreign policy."

Gromyko, former Soviet foreign minister, stressed this point in a meeting with Filipino senators and congressmen led by Senate majority floor leader Orlando Mercado in the Kremlin.

He made the statement when Senator Mercado asked him about the attitude of the Soviet Union towards the insurgent activities in the Philippines.

Gromyko also conveyed to the Filipino visitors Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev's message to Philippine President Corazon Aquino "wishing for the well-being and progress of the Filipino people." The Filipino group is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Filipino legislators expressed keen interest in the recently concluded 19th All-Union Party conference and to exchange views on the development of relations between Manila and Moscow. [sentence as received]

"The Soviet Union wants this last region of Asia and the Pacific to be peaceful and prosperous, to be free from regional conflict," Gromyko said.

He added the USSR was going to actively promote the organization in that region open to all trades, economics, scientific and technical cooperations. [sentence as received]

**Ranking NPA Sparrow Arrested in Hospital**  
*HK0507090788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 5 Jul 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Bert Basa with additional reports from Jun Alano and Art Sampana]

[Text] A ranking member of the New People's Army Sparrow unit that assassinated three Americans in Angeles City last October was arrested Sunday night in a Manila hospital where he was recuperating from a gunshot wound, police said.

Two other suspected communist rebels, a man and a woman, were also arrested inside the hospital room.

Lt Col Amado Espino, Angeles Metrodiscom commander, identified the captured Sparrow leader as Fernando Suangco, alias Ka [Comrade] Yenen, 24, allegedly the No. 3 man of the Mariano Garcia Brigade, the urban terrorist arm of the NPA in Pampanga.

The two others arrested were identified as Bernardo David and Jean Lising.

Espino said it was Suangco, not Benito Lising, alias Ka Aring as earlier reported, who was captured by PC intelligence operatives at the UST [University of Santo Tomas] hospital.

Suangco was identified by Capt Roman Lacap, 174th PC Company commander in Angeles City, based on the description of a Sparrow "spotter," the military term for informer.

Lising, who carries a P250,000 price on his head, is believed to be the head of Pampanga's Mariano Garcia Brigade.

Espino said Suangco was wanted for the series of killings in Angeles City area, including last October's attacks on three Americans, two of whom were U.S. servicemen.

Suangco is also held responsible for the slaying of former Porac Mayor Ceferino Lumanlan last Jan 6 and Angeles CHDF leader Pedro Capulong last month.

He is also suspected to have been involved in the assassination try on San Fernando mayoral bet Armando Biliwang early this year.

Suangco, according to Espino, was operated on for gunshot wounds in the abdomen suffered in a shootout with the security escort of Angeles City Mayor Antonio Abad Santos last Wednesday, June 29.

Suangco reportedly told doctors at UST hospital he got his wounds in the abdomen and arms when he fell into a canal with bamboo spikes.

Attending physicians, however, officially described his lacerations as caused by metal objects.

No bullet slug was recovered from Suangco's body, although doctors had operated on him and removed a kidney, but police sources said he could have undergone a previous operation to remove the slugs before he was brought to Manila.

Angeles police operatives have earlier alerted the Western Police District on the possible presence of Suangco in a Manila hospital.

meanwhile, another alleged Sparrow unit leader, suspected in the killing of four policemen in San Miguel, Bulacan two months ago, was killed in a shootout with PC operatives yesterday morning on Balagtas st, Malolos, Bulacan.

Col Leandro Mendoza, PC provincial commander, identified the alleged rebel as Eduardo Santos, 23, alias Ka Wally.

**Human Rights Attorney Mendoza Killed**  
*OW0207080688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT  
2 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 2 KYODO—Two unidentified gunmen killed a legal counsel for the left-wing New Patriotic Alliance (BAYAN) Saturday in a bold ambush on a busy downtown street intersection, a human rights organization official said.

Redempto Anda, secretary general of the church-backed Philippine Alliance for Human Rights Advocate, told KYODO News Service in a telephone interview that Emmanuel Mendoza was on his way home when gunmen riding on a brown BMW motorcycle opened fire on his car at 11:50 a.m.

Police Officer Mar Tadeo, of the Western Police District Homicide Division, said Mendoza was hit in the neck, shoulder, and stomach and died at 1:30 p.m. while undergoing surgery at the University of Santo Tomas Hospital.

Mendoza, 57, was a professor at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) and a close friend of PUP President Dr. Nemesio Prudente who survived a second assassination attempt last Thursday. Mendoza's sister, Dr. Emilia Nava, told reporters. Three of Prudente's guards died instantly in the hail of gunfire.

Mendoza was handling the case of poor urban residents of the Tondo District who were affected by recent zoning operations carried out by the military, Anda said.

Anda said Mendoza ran as a councillor for Manila's Sampaloc District under the Leftist People's Party (Partido Ng Bayan) and lost during the May local elections.

Mendoza was the third human rights lawyer to be assassinated by unknown gunmen within the past three weeks and the fifth victim in the last six months. Lawyers Ramon Cura and Alfonso Surigao were shot dead in mid-June.

**Aquino Visits Prudente in Hospital**  
*HK0107154988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT  
1 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 1 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Friday visited a left-wing university president wounded in an ambush here Thursday as police said they had traced a car used in the attack which left three people dead.

Mrs Aquino visited Nemesio Prudente, 61, president of the state-subsidized Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), in the hospital where he is recovering from wounds suffered in the attack, presidential aides said.

Mrs Aquino visited Mr Prudente to express her sympathy and concern, the aides said.

Three of Mr Prudente's bodyguards were killed in the attack, the second attempt on his life in seven months.

Meanwhile, ABS-CBN, a private television station, reported here Friday that police had traced the license plate of a red car used by the assailants to Tarlac province, 75 kilometers (46 miles) north of the capital.

The station said a team of investigators had been sent to Tarlac to check the car's ownership.

It quoted investigators as saying that one of the attackers may have been wounded by a bodyguard and that they were searching for the wounded man.

Police spokesmen could not be contacted to confirm the report.

Mr Prudente, a leading Marxist intellectual, was arrested and stripped of the PUP presidency when former President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

Mr Prudente was freed after a few months but was re-arrested in the late 1970's after being linked to a leftist urban guerrilla group.

Mrs Aquino freed Mr Prudente and re-installed him as PUP head after a popular revolt elevated her to power and toppled Mr Marcos in 1986.

Mrs Aquino condemned the second ambush as "brutal, brazen and condemnable," in a statement Thursday.

There has been widespread speculation that the attackers were members of an anti-communist death squad but investigators have not named any suspects.

**Aquino Concerned Over Killings**

HK0407074788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has expressed concern over the citizenry's possible loss of confidence in the government's ability to resolve the senseless killings which have gripped the city. This was stated by the president in an ambush interview by Malacanang newsmen after the killing of human rights lawyer Emmanuel Mendoza and the attempt on the life of Polytechnic University president Nemesio Prudente.

As a result she has ordered a thorough investigation of all cases, not only on the slaying of left leaning figures but also on killings of military personnel. Here is the president's statement on the issue.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Well, I am told that, in fact, I would talk with General Montano again this morning, and telling him that we really have to come up with the speedy solution of these cases, otherwise the people will lose confidence in us. So, I have been after them, and this afternoon, I am going to talk to the National Bureau of Investigation director Tony Carpio.

[Reporter] On the Prudente case?

[Aquino] On all cases. [end recording]

That was Aquino's statement on the series of killings that have occurred in Manila during the past few days.

**NPA Accuses Police of Ambush**

HK0407045788 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] The Alex Boncayao Hit Brigade of the New People's Army accused police officials of involvement in the two-time assassination attempts against Dr. Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

The brigade said Brigadier General Alfredo Lim, Western Police District chief, Colonel Juanito Lagasca, and Alladin Dimagmali allegedly plotted the attempts against Prudente.

Newsmen could not immediately reach General Lim for comments on the accusation.

Meanwhile, Manila police investigators ruled out any connection between the New People's Army Sparrow unit and Saturday's killing of human rights lawyer Emmanuel Mendoza.

Private First Class Marcelo Tadeo, the officer-on-case noted the style which the Mendoza killing was executed. A style which according to him differed largely from NPA liquidations. Tadeo admitted that the Western

Police District is still facing a blank wall in the investigation of the daylight murder [word indistinct] with only one witness Francisco (Siolo) has come out so far, and that (Siolo) has no clear description of the suspects.

**Government Agencies Probe Attack**

HK0207031988 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Government law enforcement agencies conducted yesterday separate investigations of the ambush of Dr Nemesio Prudente, Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP] president, last Thursday in which three of his bodyguards were killed and six others wounded along with two bystanders.

The National Bureau of Investigations [NBI] invited four key witnesses to the ambush while another team of Western Police District [WPD] and NBI agents went to Bulacan and Tarlac to trace the ownership of the alleged get-away vehicle, a red Toyota Corolla used by the ambushers. Colonel Juanito Lagasca, WPD investigations division chief, ordered Lieutenant Santiago Varga, WPD acting homicide chief, to conduct yet another investigation into the case.

Three other government agencies are conducting their own investigations. These are the National Capital Regional Defense Command under Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, the Capital Regional Command [Capcom] under Captain Rogelio Martin and the Regional Intelligence Unit of the Capcom under Captail Gil Meneses.

Meanwhile, two groups of lawmen yesterday conducted separate probes of the Prudente ambush. PUP president Prudente survived the latest attempt on his life. Yesterday in Camp Crame, the Criminal Investigations Services [CIS] chief said it is possible that one group pulled the attempt to kill Prudente the other day and in November last year.

[Begin CIS chief recording] The first investigations was conducted by the NBI then. We had a separate record here and we will try to find out if there is any relationship between the first and the second. [end recording]

That was the CIS chief at Camp Crame.

In a related development, Manila police officials said they sent their own probes to Tarlac where the car used by the gunmen was registered. Police officials said that WPD probe will continue despite insinuations about police involvement in the ambush. [passage indistinct]



## Thailand

### Aftermath, Commentary on Iranian Jet Downing

#### Airport Security Increased

BK0507023288 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
5 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Thai authorities stepped up security for American planes leaving Don Muang airport yesterday, following a US ship's downing of an Iranian jet on Sunday, an airport executive said.

Officials at the airport were instructed to conduct thorough inspections on Northwest Airlines' and United Airlines' planes and passengers departing from Bangkok, said the airport's director Charun Pithong.

The two airlines are the only American agencies operating air service in Thailand.

Airport officials concentrated on inspecting passengers' belongings and even inspected the runways, Charun said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday expressed deep regret for the downing of the Iranian Airbus by the USS Vincennes but reserved further comment until more details are known.

Sitthi said ASEAN foreign ministers talked unofficially about the matter over their working breakfast yesterday. He declined to say anything about the discussions.

#### Attack Called 'Appalling'

BK0507010888 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
5 Jul 88 p 8

[Editorial: "The U.S. Does What It Can; Iran Suffers What It Must"]

[Text] After a Soviet fighter shot down a Korean Airlines Boeing 747 in 1983, Secretary of State George Shultz quickly condemned the attack as "inhuman" and said, "we can see no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act." The Soviet excuse then was in defence of airspace and military secrets.

After the downing of the Iranian Airbus by the USS Vincennes on Sunday, President Reagan called the firing of at least two missiles at the jetliner as a "proper defensive action" in response to what the warship commander mistook as an approaching hostile F-14 fighter. Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, also defended the action, saying that the commander "has a responsibility to protect his people, his unit...."

The "proper defensive action" resulted in the killing of all 290 people on board the Airbus. Reagan called it "a terrible human tragedy."

It was indeed a human tragedy that US servicemen and officers on the Vincennes couldn't tell an Airbus, a wide-bodied twin-engine plane which is slightly smaller than a Boeing 747, from a US-built F-14 Tomcat, even though their warship is equipped with the Aegis, supposedly "the most advanced naval combat system in the world" and is capable of tracking the speed, course and radar signature of more than 200 targets at a range of up to 240 miles.

The Airbus was reportedly flying at an altitude of 7,500 feet on a steady course toward the warship. This didn't look like what an F-14 would do during its approach to attack one of the best-armoured and armed cruisers of the US Navy. A Tomcat can exceed more than twice the speed of sound and can also skim the sea surface at supersonic speed. Either way would be a much more appropriate attack approach for the US-made fighter designed and armed with long-range missiles. Many F-14s were sold to Iran during the days of the Shah.

The US claimed to have "electronic indications" showing the Airbus as an F-14. How? The US couldn't explain because this is "classified information". If this means the Aegis has fouled up, then it would be a human tragedy indeed, especially for the producer of the expensive and state-of-the-art system.

The tendency of the US to find solace in comparing this attack with the Soviet downing of the Korean Boeing 747 is, at best, deplorable. Having warned the Iranian Airbus seven times before blowing it off the skies didn't make the act less appalling, although the US would have us believe that the Vincennes was simply playing by the internationally-recognized rules in a war zone.

Moreover, the US also blamed the Iranian Airbus pilots for straying several miles off course, flying over an area where the US forces had just sunk two Iranian gunboats. The Iranians didn't respond to the seven warnings and they probably had also turned off the transponder, which could have otherwise emitted signals identifying the aircraft as a jetliner.

To believe that the Iranian pilots deliberately overflew a combat zone and turned off the transponder while they were approaching the US warship is to suspect them of flying a suicidal mission to provoke US attack. But why? Just for the sake of embarrassing the US and making a point that the US is an aggressor in the Persian Gulf?

The downing of the Iranian Airbus highlights the tragic situation in the Persian Gulf in which the killing is always done in the act of self-defence and peace.

#### Termed 'Terrible Tragedy'

BK0507023488 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
5 Jul 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Aftermath of a Terrible Tragedy"]

[Text] The shooting down by the USS Vincennes of an Iran Air Airbus with 298 passengers over the Straits of

Hormuz was a "terrible tragedy," as US President Reagan stated. There is no reason as far as could be ascertained to doubt the American declaration that it was "accidental" but the firing of a missile at the civilian airliner on a scheduled regular flight must nevertheless be deplored.

Soviet Russia was condemned by the world for the deliberate downing of a Korean Airlines plane that mistakenly entered its air territory. Nothing will stop countries sympathetic to Iran and people hostile to the use of super weapons in a time of relative peace from heaping strong criticism on the United States. Those who are friends of the US will accept the claim that the shooting was "accidental" without question but because so many persons died they will also be saddened by the incident. It is not unlikely that a large number may even swing around to trying for greater understanding of Iran's problems and objectives in the Middle East.

The shooting could be blamed on "trigger-happiness" or "war nerves" or "human error" or "misjudgment" but the consequences of the shooting are such that mere expressions of regret, no matter how deep, cannot be considered satisfactory to the families of the victims. Just as the whole world felt for the hostages at the American Embassy in Teheran, they will more likely than not feel the same towards those affected by the destruction of the Iranian plane.

The ultimate problem lies in the explosive nature of the situation in the Middle East where the United States is attempting to keep some sort of order and maintain some sort of stability by keeping sea lanes open. In such a highly-charged atmosphere, with the role of the US strongly opposed by countries such as Iran, the kind of disastrous shoot-out that ended so tragically for 298 people is bound to occur; verbal attacks and counter-attacks are bound to escalate and lead to an exchange of gunfire.

The lesson to be learned from this tragedy is that a nuclear holocaust that would wipe us all out of existence may not be started by the leaders of the major powers but by troops out on the field entrusted with highly destructive weapons. Any of these weapons fired by mistake or miscalculation or by the personal intention of an individual with his finger on the button could start the kind of war that we all dread.

The Reagan-Gorbachev summitry has been encouraging, but it is neither the US President nor the Chairman of the Soviet Communist Party who will be taking the action sparking the holocaust: it is more likely to be someone supposedly under their command. The shooting over the Strait of Hormuz emphasizes the need for sincere implementation disarmament agreements on all sides and not just as an end to the proliferation of nuclear weapons but to their total elimination.

In the meantime, the "accident" could well develop into an armed confrontation between Iran and the US much more serious than the stand-off in the Gulf so far. The possible consequences could be even more disastrous. Precautions have been taken to protect American embassies worldwide against reprisals, with the US in the unenviable position of seeing world sympathy leaning towards Iran, despite the general tendency to accept the "accident" claim.

More than expressions of regret and a declaration to conduct an investigation into the tragic incident are required to placate the Iranian people and satisfy world opinion. The US will have to make a dramatic gesture demonstrating its sincerity to prevent a deterioration of the Middle East situation. Offering compensation to the families of the victims and to Iran Air may help in the material sense but the US may need to do more, politically or diplomatically, to defuse the crisis and restore confidence in American policies, intentions and actions—the belief that as the most powerful democratic nation the US "does what is always moral and right for the freedom of peoples."

While the US considers what gesture it should make, we can only mourn with the Iranian people the loss they have suffered.

#### **Students March, Call for Lintel's Return**

BR0507022688 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
5 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Student activists calling for the return of the Narai Banthomsin lintel will again ask the Foreign Ministry to intensify efforts to regain it from the Chicago Art Institute.

Over 50 students, carrying flowers and banners proclaiming "Happy Birthday to the Great America" and "We want the lintel back," marched to the US Embassy yesterday morning to urge American embassy officials to help secure the return of the artifact.

Student representative Wimonrat Sukcharoen from Chulalongkon University said the US government should intervene in the dispute between the museum and Thailand.

"We are here to ask (the embassy) whether Thai-US relations will remain good. Thailand should get the lintel back as proof that we are still good friends," she said.

The demonstrators said they represent 18 student groups from various universities. The groups have coordinated to aid the government campaign for the lintel's return, Wimonrat said.



Yesterday's rally signified the students' renewed bid to retrieve the Khmer-built lintel, which has been displayed at the American museum for more than two decades after disappearing from Khao Phanomrung Temple in Buri Ram.

Wimonrat said the rally was aimed at reminding the US that "while the Americans feel proud on their national day, the Thai people should also have a chance to be proud of their cultural heritage."

Students will submit a letter to the Thai Foreign Ministry to call for more serious efforts by the government to bring back the lintel which is several centuries old, she said.

Wimonrat added that embassy officials vowed to help Thailand get the artifact back.

Various MPs and the Fine Arts Department have failed several times to retrieve the lintel, which is necessary to complete the newly-restored Khao Phanomrung Temple.

**Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Khmer Rouge**  
*BK0407101988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*4 Jul 88 Afternoon Edition p 1*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a special TV programme this morning, [Foreign Ministry spokesman] Sarot [Chawanawirat] said the existence of the Khmer Rouge could not be ignored in a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean conflict; otherwise, Kampuchea could be put into a civil war comparable to that in Lebanon.

Many US officials have called for preventing a Khmer Rouge return to power.

"If we talk about certain figures in the Khmer Rouge, then it would be a different matter. But if we talk about the faction in general, I don't think we can ignore the fact that it is the strongest Khmer resistance force," he said.

Sarot said one way to solve the problem is to commission an international peacekeeping force to maintain security in Kampuchea in a transition period.

He urged all parties concerned, including the United States, to contribute to a solution instead of complaining about the Khmer Rouge.

The spokesman also said the Kampuchean resistance coalition leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, will meet ASEAN ministers tomorrow to discuss latest developments on Kampuchea.

"We have not met together for a while, and so we will brief each other on the latest developments," he said. "The Thai foreign minister, for example, will brief the prince on Premier Prem's recent visits to Moscow and

the meeting with Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok, all to prepare the prince for the upcoming Jakarta meeting."

**Sitthi Visits Chinese Newspaper Offices**

*BK0407095088* [Editorial report] Three Bangkok Chinese-language papers—XING XIAN RIBAO, XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO, and ZHONG HUA RIBAO—on 1 July carry reports on visits paid by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to the offices of the three newspapers on 30 June.

XING XIAN RIBAO, in a 500-word report on page 16, says that Foreign Minister and Social Action Party leader Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who is a registered candidate in the upcoming general election in Bangkok Constituency 2, and his running mate Phaibun Maolanon, accompanied by Wu Fengjin, Foreign Minister Sitthi's public relations advisor and vice chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, visited the newspaper's office at 1030 on 30 June. He and his entourage were welcomed by the executives of the newspaper. In his interview with the paper's correspondent, Sitthi noted that he initiated the idea of taking Thai businessmen along with Foreign Ministry delegations to visit other countries, giving Thai businessmen the chance to talk directly with foreign leaders and businessmen on bilateral trade issues. This idea rapidly helped develop Thailand's foreign trade. He says that "he has taken famous Thai businessmen to visit China many times, causing great growth in Thai-Chinese trade. The volume of bilateral trade used to be roughly \$200 million, but has gradually increased to \$400 or \$600 million annually. He also believes that the trade volume will increase to \$800 million."

XIN ZHONG YUAN, in a 400-word report on page 16, says that Foreign Minister Sitthi visited the newspaper's office at 0900 on 30 June. During the visit, Foreign Minister Sitthi talked with the executives of the newspaper about Social Action Party's election platform and foreign policy. On Chinese-Thai relations, Sitthi said that "Thai-Chinese trade has continuously increased and the political relations between the two countries are also very close." He also noted that the Thai Government has treated Thais of Chinese origin without discrimination. Some Thai politicians also have Chinese relatives.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO, in a 600-word report on page 4, notes Foreign Minister Sitthi's visits to all Bangkok Chinese-language newspapers on 30 June, the eve of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese-Thai diplomatic relations. In his visit to ZHONG HUA RIBAO, Sitthi said that the current Thai-Chinese relations are advancing rapidly. He said "the two countries' cooperation in the political, economic, trade, investment and tourism fields have increasingly strengthened. The contacts between the two peoples have also continuously increased." Foreign Minister Sitthi thanks the Chinese Government for providing assistance for Thailand on



various occasions when it was requested by Thailand, especially its help in buying rice and other agricultural products from Thailand when Thailand had problems in selling those products. The foreign minister continued: "The current Chinese ambassador to Thailand, Zhong Dewei, is a capable diplomat. The ambassador's relations with the Thai society and the Chinese people are harmonious." Siithi noted that he has always exchanged views on issues concerned with Ambassador Zhong Dewei." When the paper's correspondent raised the point that the Thai Government had not yet made improvement in some areas, such as the restrictions on the study of the Chinese language, Foreign Minister Sitthi replied that at present, there are 163 schools providing primary school Chinese-language education. In addition, high schools, universities and teacher training colleges have begun to teach Chinese. The Chinese language will be classified as an elective foreign language course. He said that because of the increasing trade relations and contacts between the peoples, the use of Chinese language will become more important.

**Papers Focus on Cause, Reasons for Strikes**  
*BK0307031288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
3 Jul 88 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] Now that political tension has subsided after a critical 10 days of labour unrest, political magazines focus their attention on who the "mastermind" was and what his intentions were.

The critical episode from June 21-30 saw rail and port workers go on strike and similar action threatened by workers of four other state enterprises—the Tobacco Monopoly, Metropolitan Waterworks, Metropolitan Electricity and Bangkok Mass Transport.

Rather than dwell on the losses to state authorities and private enterprise resulting from the rail and port strikes, all major weeklies show more concern with what was going on behind the scenes.

KHAO PISET, MATICHON and LAK THAI do not believe the strikes were the result of workers' frustrations with administrators. The workers should have known that nothing could come of this last resort to their final weapon as the Government is only a "caretaker" and celebrations were upcoming to honour His Majesty the King as the Longest Reigning Monarch.

LAK THAI observes that the spate of strikes and protests seemed well-planned. Rail workers, it points out, went on strike only two days after staging mass rallies, hardly giving the government side time to prepare for negotiations.

Once the trains stopped, labour unions at other state enterprises adopted what appeared to be follow-up moves.

KHAO PISET for its part recalls that the military, with their known close links with labour groups, has helped the Government deal with situations of labour unrest in the past.

This time, not only had the military refrained from taking any role, but the Government, which normally solicited their help, deliberately held back, instead assigning the Police Chief, Pol Gen Phao Sarasin, to negotiate and bring the situation under control.

MATICHON cites police reports suggesting that politicians were doing the string-pulling. The reports however, fell flat as they are seen as an attempt by police to avoid direct confrontation with the true "mastermind", who is widely believed to be a powerful military person.

As KHAO PISET and LAK THAI see it, the mystery man is seeking more than mere personal revenge. He is also not just trying to cause a common "headache" for the Government.

The intention is at least to discredit Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, they say. More than that, it may have been on the cards to let the situation deteriorate further so that the arrival of a "knight on a white charger" would seem an absolute must.

In an attempt to retrieve losses, those on the side of Government House periodically leaked reports that the strikes had been initiated by people wanting to create conditions for a coup d'etat.

The "other side" therefore braced to further complicate the situation in order to avoid falling into the Government House trap—that is be accused of creating a situation in order to have a chance to defuse it.

LAK THAI says though the labour situation has eased, there is no knowing what may come of political developments between now and the general elections on July 24.

The uncertainty prevails because the problem has not yet been solved at the root. Gen Prem may well have to take decisive action if he is pushed into a corner, the weekly concludes.

## Vietnam

**'Sources' Say 60,000 Troops May Withdraw**  
*OW0507111288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT*  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 5 KYODO—Vietnam will likely withdraw 60,000 troops from Kampuchea this year, 10,000 more than it pledged earlier, Eastern sources close to the Vietnamese military said Tuesday.

The sources said Vietnam no longer needs air and antitank units in Kampuchea and that Vietnam only needs to station troops some 30 kilometers from the Kampuchean-Thai border to monitor Pol Pot guerrillas.

Vietnam also plans to withdraw 1,200 experts and technicians it has sent to Kampuchean government agencies by this fall, they said.

Vietnam announced in May that it will pull out 50,000 of its 100,000 troops from Kampuchea this year and end its military presence there by 1990.

It had already withdrawn 12,000 troops by the end of June.

**Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Jakarta Meeting**  
*BK0507060088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Friends: You are now invited to listen to the news we have just received.

Our Foreign Ministry spokesman answered an interview by VNA in Hanoi today on the informal meeting soon to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Question: On 3 July 1988, the foreign ministerial conference of the ASEAN countries in Bangkok issued a statement on the forthcoming informal meeting in Jakarta. Would you, Comrade, tell us whether this statement by ASEAN contradicts in any way the 29 July 1987 agreement in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia?

Answer: Everyone knows that Vietnam has on many occasions clarified its stand on the forthcoming informal meeting in Jakarta. This meeting is being organized at the joint initiative of Vietnam and Indonesia representing the Indochinese and ASEAN countries as described in point 4 of the 29 July 1987 joint Vietnam-Indonesia communique in Ho Chi Minh City. The meeting will take place in two stages: the Cambodian parties will meet in the first stage; and the countries concerned, including Vietnam and Indonesia, will participate in the second stage.

This has been reaffirmed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in his recent statement. The informal meeting in Jakarta will consist of two stages, with the first stage to be attended by representatives of the Cambodian parties and the second by representatives of Vietnam, Laos, and the ASEAN countries.

Vietnam hopes that the informal meeting in Jakarta will be held soon in strict accordance with the spirit of the 29 July 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia agreement in Ho Chi Minh City.

**Comment on ASEAN Conference**

*BK0507115888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1000 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries a commentary criticizing the erroneous act of the ASEAN countries in holding an ASEAN foreign ministerial conference to discuss the Cambodian issue. The commentary said:

The Bangkok press reveals that at its on-going foreign ministerial conference, ASEAN will issue a statement welcoming the holding of an informal meeting in Jakarta but what is worth noting is that the six ASEAN countries are calling on Vietnam and all Khmer factions to discuss the need to end the 9-year-long conflict in Cambodia at the meeting. If what the Bangkok press said is correct, the true nature of this matter will have to be clarified before public opinion.

It is still clearly remembered that on 29 July 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City, the SRV and the Republic of Indonesia reached an agreement on holding a cocktail party meeting in two phases with Cambodian parties meeting with one another in the first phase to discuss internal affairs of Cambodia. Vietnam and other countries concerned will only participate in the cocktail party meeting in its second phase to discuss the international aspect of the Cambodian issue. The above Ho Chi Minh City agreement has been widely noted by public opinion as an important contribution to accelerating the process of reaching a political solution to the Cambodian issue. It is because of this that public opinion at that time could not agree with the statement of the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference held in Bangkok in August 1987 demanding Vietnam hold talks with the three Cambodian factions. This is, in practice, a move to rule out the agreement reached between Vietnam and Indonesia. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have resolutely rejected this erroneous stand.

**Commentary on 'First Stage'**

*BK0407112188 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam's decision to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea has been warmly welcomed by world public opinion which regards this as a gesture of goodwill creating favorable conditions for a political solution to the Kampuchea problem. The world public also reaches a consensus that with the good-willed attitude of the SRV, the PRK, and other countries, a settlement of the Kampuchea question is in sight. Nevertheless, there are some acts somewhere that make the public worry.

Bangkok newspapers on Sunday disclosed that the foreign ministerial conference of ASEAN countries held in Bangkok on Monday would issue a statement calling on Vietnam and different Khmer factions to sit down for

talks to put an end to all conflicts in Kampuchea. If this piece of news is correct, it is a regrettable act, a step back to the old track that ASEAN countries had pointed out in their August 1987 statement demanding Vietnam to negotiate with the Khmer factions.

It is necessary to point out that right at that time, public opinion in ASEAN countries as well as in the world considered the act a negation of the agreement reached between Vietnam representing the Indochinese countries and Indonesia representing ASEAN countries on the holding of an informal meeting in Jakarta as described in the July 29, 1987 statement in Ho Chi Minh City. At this informal meeting, in the first stage, all Kampuchean factions will meet to discuss Kampuchea's internal affairs. Vietnam and other countries concerned would only participate in the second stage to discuss the international aspect of the Kampuchea problem.

As a party to the agreement of July 29, 1987, Vietnam always affirms its unswerving stand, that is to cooperate closely with Indonesia and make the cocktail [party] in Jakarta successful. While public opinion is paying attention to and waiting for the cocktail [party], there is a scheme to turn the cocktail [party] into talks between Vietnam and Sihanouk and demand that Vietnam hold talks with Kampuchean parties. Vietnam rejects that absurd demand, considering it a part of the scheme to eliminate the PRK, a scheme which could not be carried out by force in the past 9 years. This action is also aimed at preventing the dialogue between Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Beside the above-said intention, there is a scheme to make the countries taking part in the second stage of the cocktail [party] in Jakarta impose a solution to the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Vietnam flatly rejects this absurd demand and affirms its unswerving stand that the internal affairs of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampucheans themselves.

After the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, public opinion unanimously asserts that though an official settlement of the Kampuchea issue has not been reached yet, Vietnam has started pulling out its troops from Kampuchea quicker than it was first thought. To reach a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue the remaining problem is to eliminate the Khmer Rouge.

At a reception given to Mr Ahmed, UN deputy secretary general and special envoy of the UN Secretary General, the chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, Mr Hun Sen, affirmed that any solution to the Kampuchea issue must ensure the non-return to power in Kampuchea of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. This is the desire and legitimate demand of the Kampuchean people and also an obligation of the world community.

We wish that the Southeast Asian countries will have a realistic view and take positive action aimed to the future in the common interest of the region, namely

peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. Are ASEAN countries being pressured from one side in demanding that talks be held between Vietnam and the Kampuchean parties? The best thing to do now is not to repeat their own mistake.

#### **Officials 'Take Note' of Li Peng Remarks**

OW0207133288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT  
2 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi, July 2 KYODO—Vietnam is keeping a close watch on the Chinese overture toward Kampuchea, Vietnamese sources said Saturday.

The Vietnamese Government has yet to react officially on a proposal Chinese Premier Li Peng made earlier in the day that Vietnam should provide a timetable for a complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

However, Vietnamese sources said Hanoi is taking note of Li's statement that China welcomes a pullout if the troops are "really withdrawn."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement Friday hinting that Beijing would support a Kampuchean national reconciliation coalition which excluded the Chinese-supported Pol Pot faction.

The Vietnamese sources said the statement suggested that Beijing has moved to take a practical posture toward solving the Kampuchean issue.

The sources said, however, that Li's proposal advocating the formation of a provisional Kampuchean government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the adoption of the Afghanistan formula for settlement of the issue would be unacceptable to Hanoi.

In this connection, the sources said the Vietnam and the Heng Samrin Government would continue efforts to adjust their views ahead of informal talks to be held in Indonesia on the Kampuchean issue.

#### **Thailand's Welcome to Troop Pullout Noted**

BK0207115588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] On 1 July, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry Sarot [Chawanawirat] declared in Bangkok that Thailand welcomes the current Vietnamese troop withdrawal and hopes that this will lead to a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue.

#### **Leaders Greet Thai King on Longest Reign**

BK0107143388 Hanoi International Service in Thai  
1130 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of King Phumiphon Adunyadet becoming the longest reigning monarch in Thai history, the President of Vietnam's State Council Vo Chi Cong on 30 June sent a cable expressing



his best wishes to the king, and wishing the Thai people, under his reign, new successes in their national construction and development. The greeting message also expresses wishes for further strengthening and development of relations and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Thailand. President Vo Chi Cong extends his wishes for the king, the queen, and the royal family to enjoy good health.

On this occasion, Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent greeting messages to Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila respectively.

**Envoy Speaks at UN Information Session**  
*BK0207072188 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT  
2 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2—The Vietnamese head delegate to the 10th session of the U.N. Committee on Information in New York has expressed Vietnam's full support for the establishment of a new international information and communication order.

Addressing the meeting on June 30, Mrs. Nguyen Binh Thanh said:

"A new international information and communication order which is aimed at reversing the dependent status of the developing countries and promoting international peace and understanding among nations should be regarded as an integral part of a new international economic order. The principles of sovereignty, independence and equality should be fully respected in building this new international information order."

"Regretably," she pointed out, "an internationally inequitable and unjust information and communication order does still exist and developing countries remain passive recipients of information. Through their transnational news agencies equipped with the most modern technology, a handful of developed countries continue to dominate the international mass media, therefore monopolizing the distribution and interpretation of information internationally. The efforts and achievements of developing countries in enhancing their national independence and promoting their own political, economic and social development have often been ignored and distorted. Advances in communication technology have even widened the gap between developed and developing countries in this field."

The Vietnamese head delegate highly appreciated UNESCO's contributions to the development of communication infrastructure in developing countries.

**Article Comments on 'Exploitation' of Refugees**  
*BK0107151788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1000 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On page 4, the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN continues its article entitled: "Refugees, a Huge Source of Profits for the Capitalist Forces" by Tuan Binh and Luu Duan. In the last part of the article, the authors say: Each year, millions of people leave their countries to make a living in other parts of the world. This is no longer a strange phenomenon to the world community. As far as the capitalist world is concerned, there are different motives behind people's decision to leave their country. For some, it may be an escape from the hardship of life at home. For others, it may be a way to look for employment opportunities or to be reunited with their loved ones abroad.

Nevertheless, the root cause rests with the capitalist forces' desire to gain big profits and with the dark schemes of many political forces. With the exodus of refugees, the parties that lose most are countries with people who chose to leave. Instead of rendering very good service to their fatherland, many people with good physical strength and brains have chosen to set out to help foreigners get rich.

Undoubtedly, the initial funds given by the host countries to help resettle the refugees will soon bring about huge profits for the capitalist bosses through their labor exploitation maneuvers.

**Article Reviews Cooperation With CEMA**  
*BK0407113188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0015 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[NGOAI THUONG Journal Article: "Multilateral Cooperation Orientations Between CEMA Member Countries and Vietnam From Now to the Year 2000"—date not given]

[Text] Experience derived from joining the CEMA teaches us that we should concentrate cooperation on fundamental projects to integrate capital, material, and equipment. During the 1978-85 period, we proposed too many projects, 135 projects later reduced to 9. This has caused difficulty for CEMA member countries in making decisions because they also have limited capital. Various special measures designed to help Vietnam during the 1981-85 period have not brought about concrete results.

Projects reflecting significant cooperation with CEMA member countries which have been carried out on a multilateral basis are the Thong Nhat railway and the Thang Long bridge construction projects, the scientific-technical assistance to improve the Hanoi railway terminal—which is under way—and cooperation in planting 200,000 hectares of rubber and 50,000 hectares of coffee. This last project was initially planned for multilateral

cooperation, but due to complicated procedures it was changed to bilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union, the country that takes responsibility in almost all important projects concerning electricity, mine exploitation, planting of tea, rubber, coffee, coconut, medicinal plants, fruits and vegetables and so forth.

To date, thanks to cooperation with CEMA member countries, we have resolved and stabilized some important national economic requirements, such as the supply of oil and fuel, fertilizer, iron and steel, cotton, cloth, and thread. In return, we have supplied these fraternal countries with important products which are necessary to their economies such as rubber, coffee, tea, tin, and fruits and vegetables.

Participating in specialized production is a long struggle of persuasion because we need to reorganize the production system domestically and internationally and must be able to achieve the desired results. Experience shows that countries only pay attention to producing what they need, such as rubber, coffee, pineapple, fruits and vegetables; and ignore what they do not need, such as sugarcane planting, sugar processing, small machine, and hand-held plowing and so forth, no matter how hard we try to persuade them.

Our participation in CEMA has so far brought about some results which are by no means fundamental. For instance, we have gotten preferential treatment in terms of prices of agricultural products, exchange of specialists, scientific-technical cooperation, credit interests, and transportation of import-export goods. The fundamental point in the international division of labor is that we be willing to produce some kinds of specialized goods in order to maintain a foothold in the community and the ability to balance relations in some fields. If we cannot carry out these basic tasks, all aspirations and resolutions adopted by CEMA are but draft projects on paper.

Various CEMA resolutions on uniformly upgrading the capabilities of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to the level of other member countries in Europe are but general guidelines and there is nothing concrete yet. Implementation of measures to help these three countries are still fraught with difficulties. Vietnam has not been able to fully exploit the superiority of multilateral cooperation to meet its demand in some kinds of goods and to obtain material and financial sources for its economic development.

According to resolutions adopted at CEMA and its Executive Committee's summit conferences, key cooperation orientations between Vietnam and CEMA member countries from now to the year 2000 include:

1. Cooperation in rubber production: During the 1975-90 [dates as heard] period the total rubber planting area in Vietnam will be increased from 50,000 to 170,000 hectares.

2. Developing coffee planting: It is planned that the coffee planting area will be increased from 22,500 hectares in 1983 to 100,000-120,000 in 1990.

3. Coconut planting and processing: It is planned to increase the coconut area from 150,000 to 350,000 hectares in 1990, while cooperation will be made to process products from coconut using the no-waste technique.

4. Production of consumer goods such as clothes, leather products, sandals and shoes: This cooperation will be carried out in a way that various countries will supply Vietnam with raw materials and will use its abundant labor force.

5. Exploitation of broxide, apatite, and rare earth element: We have signed an agreement on multilateral cooperation on exploration in Vietnam of various kinds of broxide ore and some nonferrous metals. Implementation of this agreement is being carried out with a number of interested countries, including Hungary.

6. We have signed and implemented an agreement on ship building. The Soviet Union, in particular, has paid special attention to this matter and has signed a bilateral agreement with Vietnam to concretely carry out this task. Under the agreement like this, various countries will help Vietnam restore its shipyards to repair foreign sea vessels and to build coastal vessels of 1,000-3,000 tonnage to sell.

7. Other engineering fields: Discussions have been repeatedly held on cooperation measures to produce small-size motors under 12 horsepower for supplying to various countries. With its present capability, Vietnam can cooperate with other countries in specialized production of electronic goods, some simple engineering devices, instruments, tools, and bicycles. Vietnam has signed two agreements with CEMA member countries on multilateral cooperation in the production of instruments, tools, and bicycles.

#### **Widespread Insect Damage to Rice Expected**

BK0207013988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] In the northern provinces during the past several days stem borers have been appearing in various late winter-spring ricefields. Rice bugs also appeared in some localities, especially in areas previously ravaged by insects in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Son Binh Provinces. Following the recent prolonged warm and hot periods, the density of whitefly and paddy thrips has quickly increased in various early 10th-month ricefields, especially in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and in Hanoi. On the average, the density was from 500 to 2,000, but at some places it was from 5,000 to 10,000 or more in 1 square meter. Rice skipper eggs have been found in most of the 10th-month rice seedlings, while rice armyworm has caused great losses to rice seedlings in Binh Tri Thien and Ha Tuyen Provinces.

In the southern provinces, aphelenchoides oryzae has damaged about 46,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. In the central coastal area alone, 25,000 hectares were damaged or 50 percent of the cultivated acreage; Nghia

Binh Province, 5,000 hectares; and Dong Thap Province, 13,000 hectares. On the average, 10-20 percent, or in the most seriously affected areas 45-50 percent, of the cultivated areas were damaged.

Rice bugs also caused damage to 36,000 hectares of the main summer-fall rice crop in Tien Giang, An Giang, and Cuu Long Provinces. On the average, the density was 300-400 per square meter, but in some areas it was from 5,000 to 6,000. Meanwhile *plusia eriosoma* has spread into a vast area of the jute plantings, causing losses to some localities. On the average, the density was 500-600 per square meter, but in some areas it reached 2,000 in a square meter. *Pheosphaerulina* also appeared and damaged the peanut plants.

The Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry stated that in the coming days, stem borers will increase in number, especially during the period from late June through the first 10 days of July. Larva will cause heavy damage to summer-fall and early 10th-month rice crops as well as main 10th-month rice seedlings in northern provinces. Whitefly and paddy thrips will cause serious damage to green, fresh seedlings. The number of rice skippers will increase and cause damage to rice and rice seedlings in late June and early July. In the central coastal provinces, stem borers will continue to spread further; larva will cause damage to summer-fall ricefields; paddy thrips will continue to cause damage to the main 10th-month rice crop in the Mekong River Delta. *Aphelenchoides*, rice planthoppers, and leaf folders may cause great damage to some areas of southern provinces.

The Vegetation Protection Department urges the northern provinces to prepare equipment to eradicate stem borers in summer-fall ricefields and early 10th-month rice seedlings, spray insecticide to prevent early and main 10th-month ricefields from damage by paddy thrips and whitefly. Various central coastal provinces must prepare bug killing lanterns to eradicate stem borers, and spray insecticide on insect-densely areas. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta must pay attention to preventing and eradicating paddy thrips.

#### **Provinces Warned Against Pests**

*BK0207095888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] The Vegetation Protection Department has just issued a communique saying: In the coming days, stem borers' larvae will continue laying eggs chiefly on the main 10th-month rice plantings; young bugs will keep up their localized damage in a number of localities; and leaf folders, armyworms, and brown planthoppers will emerge and develop at an increased rate in the northern provinces.

Meanwhile, in the southern provinces, *aphelenchoides oryzae* will continue to wreak widespread damage on the summer-fall rice crop; and stem borers and rice mealy bugs will also appear in increasing numbers.

In view of this, the northern provinces are advised to concentrate on controlling harmful insects and diseases infesting rice seedlings by all available methods—spraying insecticides while removing insect nests by hand and using nets to catch young bugs. Meanwhile, the southern provinces should spray chemical solution to control *aphelenchoides oryzae* and prevent it from spreading, and continue to watch for and exterminate larvae of stem borers, rice mealy bugs, and other types of harmful insects.

#### **Ministry of Interior Issues Arrest Warrant**

*BK0207032888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior on 29 June issued the following notice:

Based on evidence already gathered, on 26 June 1988 the Ministry of Interior's Criminal Reform Department issued an arrest warrant for Nguyen Trong Binh—born in 1956 in Ngoc My, Quoc Oai, Ha Son Binh and residing at 74 Hang Chieu Street, Hoan Kiem Precinct, Hanoi—who has committed a serious crime and has gone into hiding.

His specific identifying features: stands 1.7 meters high, near-sighted, usually wears near-sighted eye glasses, has one mole 3.5 centimeters below the right-hand side of his mouth.

The Ministry of the Interior urges the people to be alert to detecting and arresting this man and promptly escorting him to the nearest public security agency or, by whatever means available, informing the public security force of the hiding place of Nguyen Trong Binh.

The Ministry of the Interior calls on Nguyen Trong Binh to stop hiding and to surrender himself to the public security force; and asks the family and close relatives of Nguyen Ngoc Binh to encourage him to voluntarily report himself to the public security force if he wants to benefit from the state's lenient policy.

Those credited with detecting, providing information, arresting, or encouraging Nguyen Trong Binh to surrender will be duly commended and rewarded. Anyone who knows the hiding place of Nguyen Trong Binh but does not inform the public security force or deliberately conceals him will be charged with criminal responsibility in accordance with Articles 246 or 247 of the Criminal Code.



## Australia

### Hawke Comments on Downing of Iranian Plane

BK0407033288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Canberra, July 4 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke Monday expressed his country's sympathy for victims of an Iranian jetliner shot down in the Persian Gulf and for their families.

He "very deeply" regretted the disaster, which was a case of mistaken identity during heavy fighting between Iranian and U.S. gunships, he said.

"I understand that the Americans have instigated an immediate, thorough investigation into the circumstances and I believe that we'll be kept informed of those investigations," Mr. Hawke said.

All 290 people aboard the Iranian jet were presumed dead after it was shot down by a missile fired from a U.S. warship in the Persian Gulf Sunday.

Australia extended its condolences, Mr. Hawke said.

Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden said here Monday the tragedy underscored the need for a lasting peace between Iran and Iraq.

Australia was awaiting feedback from its embassies in Tehran and Washington on the tragedy, particularly about the factors that led the U.S. ship to identify the aircraft as hostile, he said.

### Japan's Takeshita Arrives for 4-Day Visit

#### Arrives in Brisbane 1 July

OW0107114288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT  
1 Jul 88

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, July 1 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived in this eastern coast city Friday evening, kicking off a four-day visit to Australia.

Takeshita will stay in Brisbane overnight and visit an international leisure fair which is one of the events marking the bicentennial of Australia's founding.

Flying to Sydney Saturday, the prime minister will attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen the following day.

The Japanese leader will arrive in Canberra Sunday evening and meet Prime Minister Bob Hawke on Monday.

This is Takeshita's seventh overseas trip since assuming power last November.

He will return to Tokyo Tuesday morning.

### Queensland Premier Fetes Takeshita

OW0207063288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT  
2 Jul 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, July 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Saturday promised Japan's cooperation for economic development of Australia's northeastern state of Queensland.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by Queensland's Premier Michael John Ahern at the State Parliament House, Takeshita also expressed strong hopes for further personnel exchanges between Japan and Queensland, which is often called the "Sunshine State" for its mild climate year round.

The Japanese prime minister, currently here on a 4-day visit to Australia, said that an international leisure exposition, which is under way in Queensland's capital of Brisbane, made him feel positive about the future.

Ahern, who also spoke at the gathering, said Australia will continue to welcome Japanese investment.

The Queensland premier expressed his hope that Japanese investors will maintain a significant contribution toward the continued development of Queensland.

Earlier in the day, Takeshita enjoyed a 2-and 1/2 hour sightseeing tour of the international fair with his wife Naoko.

The Japanese prime minister was welcomed by Sir Llewellyn Ray Edwards, chairman of Expo '88, and toured four pavilions including those of Japan and Queensland amid a light drizzle.

The international events began April 30 for a 6-month run marking the bicentenary of Australia's founding.

Takeshita will proceed to Sydney to meet Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen after an overnight stop in Brisbane.

Takeshita and his Australian counterpart Bob Hawke will hold a summit meeting in Canberra Monday.

#### Further on 2 July Luncheon

OW0207092888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT  
2 Jul 88

[Text] Brisbane Australia, July 2 KYODO—The Queensland premier, talking with Takeshita over lunch, welcomed Japan's liberalization of beef imports three years later, Japanese officials said.

Under an agreement reached with the United States and Australia last month, Japan promised to increase beef imports by 60,000 tons to 274,000 tons in fiscal 1988, 334,000 tons in fiscal 1989 and to 394,000 tons in fiscal 1990.

Japan will lift all beef import quotas on April 1, 1991.

Ahern asked Takeshita to increase Japan's imports of vegetables and fish from Queensland, the officials said.

Takeshita, promising more efforts to open the Japanese market to imports, said that Japan benefits from free trade and will continue lifting its trade restrictions in the agriculture sector.

The Japanese prime minister flew from Brisbane to Sydney later in the day.

#### **Businessmen Support Investment**

OW0207050288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT  
2 Jul 88

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, July 2 KYODO—A business group in Australia's Queensland State, where local residents have reportedly protested against Japanese real estate investment, said Friday they will support continued investment by Japanese companies.

The Economic Planning Committee of the Gold Coast gave its endorsement of Japan's growing investment in Queensland in a letter sent Friday to Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who arrived here earlier in the day on a 5-day official visit.

"Those of us in business understand clearly the need for substantial long-term investment by foreign companies in property, and developments such as international hotels, golf courses....," the letter said.

However, it added, "we do not support a wholesale sell-off of Australia's key property and assets."

The commission argued that its survey clearly shows that Japanese companies' investments in land and property ownership on the Gold Coast rank only third behind those of companies from the United States and New Zealand.

The letter concluded by saying "...We wish to assure you of our support for the continued positive investment from Japanese companies and for visits by Japanese tourists."

More than 1,000 local people gathered in late May to protest increasing Japanese real estate purchases in Queensland and called for legislative restrictions on such acquisitions by Japanese investors.

#### **Takeshita Arrives in Sydney**

OW0207084588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT  
2 Jul 88

[Text] Sydney, July 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived here Saturday after visiting an international leisure fair in the eastern coastal city of Brisbane.

Takeshita will attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen on Sunday.

He will then fly to Canberra Sunday evening and meet Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke on Monday.

Takeshita, who left Tokyo Friday, will return to Tokyo Tuesday morning.

#### **Hawke Comments on Trade**

OW0307114488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT  
3 Jul 88

[Text] Canberra, July 3 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Sunday he thought highly of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita for taking the initiative in solving a beef trade dispute between the two countries.

Hawke made the statement in an interview with a local television reporter at the airport after he greeted Takeshita and his wife who flew in from Sydney.

Japan agreed June 24 to lift its import quotas on Australian beef on April 1, 1991.

Hawke also said he is looking forward to Monday's meeting with Takeshita for further promotion of bilateral relations.

Takeshita and his party arrived in Brisbane last Friday for a five-day [as received] visit to Australia.

Primary Industries and Energy Minister John Charles Kerin said in Sydney earlier Sunday that Australia's coal industry is suffering from declining world prices and appreciation of the Australian dollar.

Kerin made the remark during a luncheon hosted by Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen in Takeshita's honor.

In response, Takeshita stressed the importance of competitiveness of the Australian coal industry, Takeshita's aides said.

Kerin, chief negotiator in the recent Japan-Australia beef trade talks, gave high marks to settlement of the dispute, saying it will send a message of trade liberalization to the world, the aides added.

Takeshita is scheduled to return to Japan on Tuesday morning.

**Takeshita, Hawke Hold Meeting**

OW0407042288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—The prime ministers of Japan and Australia, Noboru Takeshita and Bob Hawke, agreed on Monday on joint efforts to help South Korea host a successful Seoul Olympics this fall, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita and Hawke reached the accord in a two-hour meeting at the new parliament building here.

Takeshita briefed Hawke about his foreign policy initiative which calls for greater contribution by Japan to the international community.

Hawke offered broad support for Takeshita's initiative, which commits Japan to expanding international cultural exchanges, helping United Nations peacekeeping activities and doubling Japan's official development assistance, the Japanese officials said.

The Australian leader was quoted as telling Takeshita that Australia welcomes the prospect of Japan playing a role commensurate with its economic capabilities.

The two leaders agreed to cooperate with each other toward establishing a wide-ranging bilateral relationship and to launch a high-level consultation to discuss the 1992 market integration of the European Community.

Hawke expressed satisfaction at the settlement last month of a beef trade dispute between Japan and Australia, while Takeshita offered congratulations on the bicentenary of Australia's founding.

Takeshita and Hawke also reached agreement on the need to promote dialogue between newly industrializing economies (NIEs) and the advanced world.

The two men also agreed to support Prince Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to bring peace to Kampuchea, back the government of President Corazon Aquino in the Philippines, and to increase economic assistance to island nations in the southern Pacific, the officials said.

Takeshita and Hawke talked about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika reform campaign.

The Japanese prime minister told Hawke that Japan will continue dialogue with the Soviet Union and make a realistic response to it.

Hawke told Takeshita that as East-West dialogue progresses there may emerge a settlement to the Japan-Soviet territorial dispute.

Hawke renewed Australia's request for more Japanese tourism investment. Takeshita promised to meet the request, the officials said.

**More on Takeshita, Hawke Meeting**

OW0407065388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his Australian counterpart Bob Hawke agreed Monday to cooperate to ensure the safe success of the Seoul Olympic games and the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict, Japanese officials said.

The two leaders also agreed to hold high working-level consultations to study possible repercussions in the Asia-Pacific region of the free trade agreement between the United States and Canada and moves by the European Community (EC) to integrate regional markets.

The U.S.-Canada pact, signed in January, is now being debated in the legislative bodies of the two countries, while the EC has announced plans to unify the markets of its member countries by 1992.

At the outset of a 75-minute tete-a-tete meeting held at Hawke's office in the old parliament house, Takeshita told the Australian premier of Japan's plans to boost its international contribution and of hopes to develop diversified bilateral relations between Tokyo and Canberra.

In response, Hawke was quoted as saying that he welcomes Japan playing an international role commensurate with its growing economic power.

Takeshita and Hawke shared the view that a dialogue between the newly industrializing economies (NIEs) and the industrialized countries is important for balanced development of the world economy, according to the Japanese officials.

On the Kampuchean issue, Takeshita and Hawke agreed to support resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to find a solution to the nine-year-old civil war.

A so-called "cocktail party" meeting on the Kampuchean hostilities is expected to take place around July 25 in Jakarta or Bogor in Indonesia.

Concerning the Philippines, Takeshita said that Japan will cooperate in easing the burden of the Philippines' accumulated foreign debts.

The 58-year-old Australian prime minister also promised to help the government of President Corazon Aquino by joining the multilateral aid program to the country.



The United States, which proposed a 5-million [figure as received] dollar "Mini-Marshall Plan" for the Philippines, has urged its principal allies to participate in the multilateral program.

Hawke welcomed the 64-year-old Japanese prime minister's pledge to increase Japanese economic cooperation, including its official development assistance (ODA), in the South Pacific region, the officials said.

Regarding the controversial issue of Japanese real estate investment in the Australian eastern coastal state of Queensland, Hawke was quoted as telling Takeshita that his government welcomes an increase of Japanese investment and tourism in Australia.

Hawke, who is the leader of the Australian Labor Party, added that a recent protest rally in Queensland against Japanese real estate investment does not represent the sentiments of the nation.

On bilateral relations, Hawke hailed a project to build an international high-tech city in Australia, saying it is expected to give a new impetus to the Japan-Australia relationship.

After the *tete-a-tete*, three Australian cabinet members, including Bill Hayden, minister for foreign affairs and trade, and John Kerin, minister of primary industries and energy, joined the session.

The Australian side reiterated their stance of welcoming more Japanese investment in their country, and cited the situation of the Australian coal industry, which is suffering from appreciation of Australian dollar against the U.S. Dollar, and falling coal prices.

Australia also asked the Japanese side to hold a regular ministerial conference as soon as possible in Tokyo, the officials said.

#### **Japan Clarifies Aid, Trade Stand**

*BK0407063088 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Japan is reported to have told the Australian Government it has no intention of taking over Australia's role in the South Pacific despite a big boost in Japanese aid to the region. Japan has promised to double its aid to the South Pacific over the next 5 years.

Officials traveling with the Japanese prime minister, Mr Takeshita, told Radio Australia's Canberra office that the aid increase was not directly linked to increased Soviet activity. They said Japan wanted to contribute to economic and political stability in the South Pacific and would consult Australia on how the aid should be provided.

Mr Takeshita is holding talks in Canberra with his Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, following a ceremonial welcome outside Parliament House. Trade is high on the agenda with Australia keen to boost prices paid for its coal exports. However, Japanese officials said there was little Mr Takeshita's government could do as the price negotiations were a matter for private companies.

Reacting to concerns about increased Japanese investment in Australian real estate, the officials said this had been in line with Australian law and government policies.

#### **Hawke Hosts Luncheon for Takeshita**

*OW0407054188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT  
4 Jul 88*

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita pledged Monday that his country will make further efforts for peaceful development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Speaking at a luncheon in his honor hosted by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke at the new parliament house, Takeshita also expressed his determination to build a new and diversified relationship with Australia and to ensure Japan's contribution to the world and the Pacific region.

The 64-year-old Japanese prime minister, responding to Hawke's speech, said, "The most important goal I have set my cabinet is to build a 'Japan contributing to the world.'"

Takeshita added, "For this policy of my government to be effectively realized, I feel it essential that even greater links of understanding and cooperation be maintained with Australia."

"More vigorous exchange, including exchanges at the grass-roots level, people meeting people, is vital, if Australians and Japanese are to absorb the positive aspects of each other's country," said Takeshita.

Offering congratulations to the bicentenary of Australia, Takeshita said the pioneers who came to Australia from Europe and other parts of the world built Australia into the strong, vibrant nation it is today.

This is a true demonstration of the unshakable ideals of democracy, freedom and the indomitable will to work towards both personal and national happiness and prosperity, he said.

"Those ideals are identical to those we Japanese pursue and this forms the basis of the vigor and determination which presently drive Japan."

The Japanese prime minister said the Pacific region is a common "furusato" (home) for both Japan and Australia, and that the two countries should make united efforts to bring about a new era in the Asia-Pacific region.

"I believe that the future of this diverse and dynamic region can be placed on a firm footing through the cooperation of Japan, Australia and other concerned countries," Takeshita said.

Australian Prime Minister Hawke said in his speech that Australia and Japan, while being friends, are close and valued partners across a very wide range of commercial affairs.

"We share membership of a very special club—the group of nations clustered around the western rim of the Pacific. Trade within this region and across the Pacific is growing at an extraordinary rate," Hawke said.

"If we choose to build upon and accelerate the processes of trade liberalization and economic policy harmonization which are beginning to emerge, there can be no doubt that this will truly be the Pacific century."

Hawke, urging Japan to help expand growth of the region, said "Japan, by virtue of its economic strength and the sheer size of its external surplus, has a special responsibility."

The Australian leader defined Japan's responsibility as one "not just to secure economic and financial stability at home but to ensure the functioning of a viable regional and world trade system."

Welcoming the settlement of beef trade talks with Japan last month, Hawke called for more efforts by Japan to open its market to exports.

"I stress that we are not looking for special favors. What we want is the opportunity to compete on fair terms."

He urged Japan, the United States and Europe to show determination to rebuild free and fair international trade.

Hawke added that Australians and Japanese will steadily move towards a better and more comprehensive understanding of each other.

#### **Hawke Addresses 4 July Luncheon**

OW0407054888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Following are excerpts from Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's speech at a luncheon he hosted for Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita:

—The relationship between Australia and Japan is of profound and critical importance to both of us.

—Our friendship is reflected too in Japan's active and generous involvement in Australia's bicentennial celebrations.

—As well as being friends, Australia and Japan are of course close and valued partners across a very wide range of commercial affairs.

—We share membership of a very special club—the group of nations clustered around the western rim of the Pacific.

—Trade within this region and across the Pacific is growing at an extraordinary rate.

—The prosperity of our region is very much in our own hands.

—If we choose to build upon and accelerate the processes of trade liberalization and economic policy harmonization which are beginning to emerge, there can be no doubt that this will truly be the Pacific century.

—Japan, by virtue of its economic strength and the sheer size of its external surplus, has a special responsibility—a responsibility not just to secure economic and financial stability at home but to ensure the functioning of a viable regional and world trading system.

—Let me express my very great satisfaction with the recent agreement for the nondiscriminatory liberalization of the Japanese beef market.

—It would be wrong of me to suggest that Australia is completely satisfied with our access to your markets.

—I stress that we are not looking for special favors. What we want is the opportunity to compete on fair terms.

—Japan, as well as the European Community and the United States, must show their determination to rebuild free and fair international trade.

—Australia looks to a steady increase in the range and quality of our exchanges with the Japanese people.

—I certainly hope that many Japanese investors will take advantage of the opportunities now on offer here.

—We value and wish to intensify the political consultations which we have with Japan on global and regional issues of concern to both of us, such as arms control and disarmament.

—The Australian Government is committed to maintaining the momentum of broad-based cultural exchanges.

—I am confident that, despite differences of language, culture and history, Australians and Japanese will steadily move beyond the growing recognition that we share certain elements of a modern lifestyle, towards a better and more comprehensive understanding of each other, including a deeper intellectual exchange.

#### **Takeshita Addresses Luncheon**

OW0407063588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—The following are excerpts from Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's speech at a luncheon given in his honor by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke Monday:

—Allow me to congratulate you, and through you, all Australians, on behalf of the government and people of Japan on the occasion of your nation's bicentenary.

—Since assuming the position of leader of my country, I have been convinced that Japan must increase its international cooperation, thus contributing to world peace and prosperity. The most important goal I have set my cabinet is to build a "Japan contributing to the world."

—Japan will strive for greater efforts towards peaceful development in the Asia-Pacific region. I feel it essential that even greater links of understanding and cooperation be maintained with Australia.

—Exchanges between our nations have grown beyond the confines of mere trade in commodities and have quickly escalated to include such diverse fields as investment, technology transfer and tourism.

—More vigorous exchange, including exchange at the grass-roots level, people meeting people, is vital.

—I believe that by further consolidating our mutual understanding and trust, then moving into a new era of relationships based on people, trade and culture, our countries can make a real contribution to the Pacific region—our shared "furusato"—our home.

—I am determined to build a new and diversified Japan-Australia relationship and to ensure that the bicentenary theme of "living together" translates into contributing both to the world and to the Pacific region.

—We have become used to hearing the phrase, "the Asia-Pacific century." ... While separated by the Pacific, the Oceania countries are irrevocably linked to Asian nations.

—I believe that the united efforts by Japan and Australia, situated respectively in the northernmost and southernmost parts of our region, and sharing similar values, have given the phrase "the Asia-Pacific century" a reality and purpose far beyond mere rhetoric.

—I believe that the future of this diverse and dynamic region can be placed on a firm footing through the cooperation of Japan, Australia and other concerned countries.

#### **Pacific Parliament Concept Supported**

*OW0407131588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT  
4 Jul 88*

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke told his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita on Monday that he is interested in the concept of establishing a Pacific League of Parliamentarians.

Japanese officials quoted Hawke as saying it is a good idea and that he hopes to learn further details of the plan, proposed by former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Takeshita, talking with Hawke over lunch, conveyed his predecessor's message in seeking Hawke's support for the concept, which Nakasone is sure will help achieve comprehensive development of the Pacific region.

Nakasone's plan calls for establishing a forum of parliamentarians from democracies in the Asia-Pacific region.

Takeshita also has a personal plan to hold a summit of leaders from the Pacific basin countries to discuss development of the Pacific region and solutions to problems facing it, Japanese officials said.

#### **Takeshita, Sinclair Meet**

*OW0407125588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT  
4 Jul 88*

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Australian opposition leader Ian McEwan Sinclair agreed on Monday to promote exchanges of young people between the two countries, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita told Sinclair that he is happy to know that an increasing number of Australians are learning Japanese.

The head of the National Party of Australia, paying a 15-minute call on Takeshita at his hotel, welcomed Takeshita's idea of consolidating mutual understanding and trust in order to build a new and diversified Japan-Australia relationship.

The Japanese leader also proposed promoting exchanges of parliamentarians, with Sinclair responding favorably, the officials said.

The opposition leader hailed Takeshita's pledge to double Japan's official development assistance to over 50 billion dollars in the 1988-1992 period.

Sinclair urged Takeshita at the same time to encourage developing countries' self-reliance efforts, the officials said.

Sinclair further welcomed Japan's import liberalization on beef over the next three years and asked for the establishment of a better environment to promote Japan-Australia joint ventures.



### **Takeshita Winds Up Visit**

OW0407134188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT  
4 Jul 88

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Canberra, July 4 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita wound up a brief, four-day official visit Monday after reaching agreement with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke to improve cooperation between the two countries.

Takeshita, who concluded his seventh overseas trip since coming to power last November, reached the accord with Hawke in a 75-minute tete-a-tete which was followed by a 45-minute plenary session joined by officials from both sides.

The Japanese leader, in a speech at a luncheon given in his honor by Hawke, pledged that Japan will make further efforts for peaceful development in the Asia-Pacific region.

He expressed a determination to build a new and diversified relationship with Australia and to ensure Japan's contribution to the world and the Pacific region.

The two prime ministers agreed in the summit meeting to cooperate with each other to ensure a safe and successful Seoul Olympics this fall and also to help promote a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita and Hawke also agreed to launch high-level consultations between Japanese and Australian officials to study possible repercussions in the Asia-Pacific region from a United States-Canada free trade agreement and from the 1992 market integration of the European Community.

Hawke was quoted as telling Takeshita that he welcomes Japan playing an international role commensurate with its economic strength.

Takeshita, who did not put forth his own plan of launching a "Pacific summit" of top leaders from Pacific basin countries, instead conveyed Yasuhiro Nakasone's idea of establishing a Pacific League of Parliamentarians.

Hawke showed interest in the concept and expressed hope of learning further details of the plan, the officials said.

Australian opposition leader Ian Mcmahon Sinclair called on Takeshita at his hotel and agreed to promote exchanges of young people between the two countries.

Hit by the news of the U.S. Navy's downing of an Iranian airliner with 290 people aboard, Takeshita said he earnestly hopes that the tragedy will not lead to a worsening of the Persian Gulf situation.

Takeshita, meeting Japanese reporters hours before leaving Canberra, renewed his firm resolve to achieve a sweeping tax reform after returning home.

### **Hayden: USSR Responds 'Favorably' on Port Access**

BK0507072088 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says Soviet officials have responded favorably to a possible expansion of trade with Australia in return for port access for Soviet fishing boats. Mr Hayden was commenting after preliminary talks with the Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr Vladimir Kamentsev, and other senior officials.

Mr Hayden told the Soviets that as Moscow would save money if they were able to use Australian ports instead of ports in New Zealand or Singapore, they should buy more Australian exports like sugar, wheat, iron ore, and bauxite. He says the Russians are interested in discussing reciprocal commercial arrangements.

Mr Hayden will not take part in the main negotiations today as he is flying to Bangkok to take part in the post-ASEAN ministerial conference.

### **Hayden Comments on Protest at Paris Embassy**

BK0407064888 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says he is disappointed that protestors opposing independence for New Caledonia singled out the Australian Embassy in Paris for their violent demonstration. At the weekend, a group of about 25 members of the right wing organization, Action Francaise, threw stones at the embassy breaking several windows.

They painted anti-independence slogans on the wall and threw a tear gas cannister into the compound. The group also took down the Australian flag.

Mr Hayden says he is sure the French Government is as concerned as the Australian Government at the incident.

### **Hayden on Namaliu Appointment as PNG Premier**

BK0507071088 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has welcomed the appointment of Mr Rabbie Namaliu as Papua New Guinea's [PNG] new prime minister. Mr Namaliu replaced Mr Paias Wingti as the country's leader after Mr Wingti was ousted following a no-confidence motion.

Mr Hayden say PNG's new administration is essentially friendly to Australia, and Mr Namaliu is well known to Australian ministers.

Mr Rabbie Namaliu's new government comprises his own Pangu Pati, the Melanesian Alliance led by Father John Momis, Mr Ted Diro's Papua Party, and League for National Advancement, and elements of the National Party.

### New Caledonia

**Local Assembly Approves Year's Direct Paris Rule**  
*BK0507005888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Noumea, July 4 [date as received] (AFP)—New Caledonia's local assembly Monday approved a government plan for a year's direct rule from Paris, during which time a new administrative system will be set up in this French South Pacific territory.

The Assembly voted 35 to 11 in favour of direct rule, although many members expressed reservations and called for the restoration of law and order as a condition for any progress.

A year's rule was provided for in an accord mediated by French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and signed by the anti-independence leader Jacques Lafleur and his separatist counterpart Jean-Marie Tjibaou last week in Paris.

The agreement is scheduled for a first reading in France's National Assembly on Monday.

Under the accord, a new territorial statute will set up three autonomous provinces in New Caledonia, one dominated by settlers, who favour retaining links with France, and two dominated by native Melanesians who favour independence. The two Melanesian provinces also stand to benefit economically under the new system.

The accord will be submitted to a national referendum this year before a vote on independence for the territory in 1988.

Mr. Rocard said Sunday that there could be a 60 per cent abstention rate in the referendum, but that it was nonetheless necessary for the future that the people of France take a stand on the issue.

**Separatist Group Rejects Peace Plan**  
*BK0107080088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 88*

[Text] A militant New Caledonian separatist group with links with Libya has rejected a peace plan worked out between loyalists and separatists in the troubled French Pacific territory.

The United Kanak Liberation Front, FULK, said in a statement it was opposed to an agreement by the Melanesian separatist leader, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, and the head of the pro-French settlers, Mr Jacques Lafleur.

The two men, holding their first talks in 5 years, accepted a plan to put the territory under direct French rule for a year. It will then be granted limited self-rule for an experimental period leading to a 1998 independence referendum.

The FULK said Mr Tjibaou had no mandate from New Caledonia's separatist groups to accept the scheme proposed by the prime minister, Mr Rocard.

Mr Tjibaou heads the main Kanak separatist group, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front]. The FULK, a small group whose leaders had travelled to Libya for political training in past years, said Mr Tjibaou acted on his own decision.

### New Zealand

**Lange Suffers 'Further Bout' of Chest Pains**  
*BK0507115288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 5 Jul 88*

[Text] Wellington, July 5 (AFP)—Prime Minister David Lange suffered a further bout of chest pain Tuesday, the first he had felt since being admitted to hospital Saturday suffering from angina and influenza, an official said.

Doctors would review Mr. Lange's medical treatment Wednesday, a hospital spokesman said.

A statement from Mr. Lange's office said there was no cause for alarm over the prime minister's condition.

It said the pain was the first Mr. Lange had suffered since being admitted to Greenlane Hospital in Auckland Saturday and that fresh heart x-rays showed that a lesion remained in one of the coronary arteries, the statement said.

Mr. Lange, 46, was still alert and in good spirits and his heart function

### Papua New Guinea

**Wingti Loses No-Confidence Vote; Namaliu Elected**  
*BK0407025888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 4 Jul 88*

[Text] Port Moresby, July 4 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea [PNG] Prime Minister Paias Wingti was ousted here Monday when Parliament approved a no-confidence motion.

The House voted 58-50 to replace Wingti with opposition leader Rabbie Namaliu.

Mr. Namaliu, 39, is the member for Kokopo, an electorate on East New Britain in the New Guinea Islands. He is PNG's fourth prime minister since independence in 1975.

He recently took over leadership of the Pangu Pati from the party's elder statesman Michael Somare, who stood down as opposition leader on Monday.

A university graduate, Mr. Namaliu is a former chairman of the Public Service Commission and was foreign minister in Mr. Somare's government in 1982. was normal, it said.

#### Further Report on New Government

BK0407061688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Paias Wingti, has been toppled as his country's leader in a no-confidence motion in Parliament. The House of Representatives voted 58 to 50 to replace Mr Wingti. The new prime minister is Mr Rabbie Namaliu, 39, the member for Kokopo an electorate in East New Britain Province.

Mr Namaliu becomes Papua New Guinea's fourth prime minister since independence in 1975. He only recently took over leadership of the Pangu Pati from the nation's elder statesman and first prime minister, Mr Michael Somare. Mr Namaliu is the first former chairman of the Public Service Commission and was foreign minister in the 1982 Somare government.

The no-confidence vote followed a weekend of intense lobbying with Mr Wingti's downfall being attributed to the defection of a number of his fellow highlanders—members of the National Party led by the treasurer, Mr Michael Mel.

After the vote, Mr Namaliu told Parliament he had formed a government of reconciliation, reconstruction, and national unity with honest, responsible, and decisive leadership. The new government comprises Mr Namaliu's Pangu Pati, the Melanesian Alliance of Father John Momis, the People's Action Party led by Mr Ted Diro, the Papua Party, the League for National Advancement, and factions of the National Party.

#### Namaliu Promises Law, Order

BK0507045088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0349 GMT  
5 Jul 88

[Text] Port Moresby, July 5 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's newly empowered Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said here Tuesday that law and order and restoring investor confidence were his immediate priorities.

Mr. Namaliu, the former opposition leader and head of the Pangu Pati, Monday ousted Prime Minister Paias Wingti in a no-confidence motion on the floor of Parliament.

The new leader, the country's fourth prime minister since independence in 1975, also said government expenditure would be redirected into education, health and personnel training.

Mr. Namaliu has named a seven-man caretaker ministry representative of the five-party coalition he heads.

He has promised the deputy prime ministership to the People's Action Party of Papuan leader Ted Diro, although Mr. Diro has said he would not accept the post until he was cleared of corruption allegations stemming from an inquiry into the timber industry.

Papuan bloc defections from Mr. Wingti's coalition gave Mr. Namaliu vital numbers in his successful bid for power.

Former Speaker and Foreign Minister Akoka Doi is favoured for the deputy's job, superseding Mr. Namaliu's promise to Mr. Diro.

Mr. Wingti appealed to his supporters for calm after Monday's upset, speaking on the steps of Parliament after the vote to defuse a potentially volatile situation.

Police and dogs had been called in to control hundreds of his supporters upset by his political demise.

Mr. Wingti urged them to respect the Parliament's decision, saying he was still young and expected to be returned to power in the future.

Meanwhile in Australia, the former colonial power of Papua, analysts predicted no fundamental change in relations between the two countries.

They said Mr. Namaliu had a reputation in Canberra as an honest, hard-working and intelligent politician who was favourably disposed towards Australia.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke Tuesday sent a message to Mr. Namaliu congratulating him on assuming office and recalling past meetings with pleasure.

David Heggarty, a senior research fellow at the Australian National University's School of Strategic Studies, Tuesday said he believed Port Moresby, while maintaining strong support for independence in New Caledonia, would lower its level of rhetoric on the subject.



He said Mr. Wingt's government had moved towards a closer relationship with Indonesia, but the Melanesian alliance component of the new government had generally been more suspicious of Jakarta's intentions and what it regarded as sometimes brutal colonisation in Melanesian Irian Jaya.

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